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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Eden Turns to Christ-Child

New Source Brings New Ideas

Sanctions Take On Meaning

Hearts Reach Out for Help

Christ-Child Makes a Reply

'Just a Thought' at Christmas

CAPT. ANTHONY EDEN of Britain has taken the initiative in carrying idealism into the settlement plans he must work out for Italy-Ethiopia. His great task is perhaps not an automatic one, but his chief necessity is the urge that somehow he must get this done. He has hardly been left to an individual opinion in the matter; practically the whole world has pointed out the course across which his strange frontier must lie. It is as though the entire world were saying to him it can be done because it must be. Situations soften. That which seemed unlikely and impossible is no longer either one, because millions of men have suddenly assumed a conviction with regard to it—And millions of earnest men will not be found in the Christmas analysis to be wrong.

¶ Sanctions, it has seemed but lately, were not subjects the world would wish to hear much about. But the necessity for the world to hear much about them has brought them tumbling into the human vocabulary as the most tolerable and engaging topics of conversation. The inspiration of the Christmas season reaches them once more to stir the human heart. Perhaps people generally did not understand sanctions. Now they become a vast subject of human weal and woe, with right and wrong making the most alluring commentary all over the place. Sanctions have appeared as something with which no sane nation would wish to step off into a liberal discussion of international affairs—Suddenly it seems that no possible discussion could be carried on without the sanctity of sanctions being given their full and unrestricted right of way.

¶ After five years of human suffering, a newly desperate kind of human affection has set up in the heart. It is a demandful affection expecting realities it has never known before. Somehow it knows it can lay hold upon good things never enjoyed and draw from them a satisfaction transcending any ordinary human experience. Even the average citizen is aware of this romantic experience going on within himself and hardly understands it. He wonders where it is taking him so certainly, so surely. But he does not doubt that it is taking him upon new ground somewhere. He will wait and see, but he is in no mood to wait long. He wants to see zooming out of the great tinsel wonders of the background of this Christmas certain unfailing things that have never graced his Christmas before. Certainly the average citizen appears to have a new conception of Christmas—He wants things marvelously right because never before has he wanted them marvelously so much.

¶ At this Christmastide most of the world has gone on searching for the meekness and might it needed in the heart of the Christ-child. Here alone might be found the transcendent wisdom and the end of bitter disappointment that has come again and again to hopes that reached wrongly or too far. All the world has felt the tremendous need of a great wisdom. But only a little of the world has realized that it is the great wisdom of a childish need that was being felt. Primarily it was not something to satisfy daily desires that the heart has needed as these latter days have skimmed along. Rather, it was the lifting of the heart to attune new values, new hopes, new expectancies—yes, and new joys. There never was a time when America looked so high for what it wanted so much—Christmas is here, Christmas and the Christ-child.

¶ Christmas is what one is able to tell of the meaning of the Star of Bethlehem when he feels he does not know but only hopes to be able to find out. The Christmas step is certainly coming into an attuned footstep with the Infinite—It it impossible that Anthony Eden and the other world statesmen of today should not feel the Christ touch that is upon them in these times.

"JUST A THOUGHT"

"At Christmastide men's hearts grow kind,
The Bethlehem babe restrains their pride,
The whole world feels the Christ-child's mind
At Christmastide.

Yet if the Christ with us abide
The long year through, and welcome find,
Christ-love may be our daily guide,
And heart with brother heart combined
May send the blessing world-wide,
From love to which the heart's inclined
At Christmastide."

The March of the Nations Column will be suspended during Mr. Steele's vacation

Mongolians Demand Manchoukuo Apology

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Dec. 23

THE Government of Outer Mongolia, press dispatches from Urga said today, has taken a firm stand in face of an alleged threat of a Japanese-Manchoukuoan invasion, wiring a peremptory demand to Manchoukuo for an apology because of a border clash last week in which five Mongolian soldiers were killed.

The Mongolian Government, which has strong and friendly relations with Soviet Russia, warned that it imposed entire responsibility for such "raids" on "Manchoukuo and the Government of Japan, whose troops took a direct and active part in the raid." Mongolia also demanded the immediate return of 11 soldiers who, it declared, had been carried away as prisoners.

Any apology, the protest said, must be accompanied by a promise that the raids will cease and by an indemnity for destruction of three frontier buildings allegedly burned by the raiders.

Roosevelt Shifts Major Relief Load To Local Agencies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—President Roosevelt has served notice to state and local governments that they must be responsible for the care of all employable needy persons beyond the 3,500,000 now at work on federal projects.

Despite protests from a number of local officials that their job quotas are not large enough to take care of all those in their territory who are able to work, Mr. Roosevelt still believes that 3,500,000 is an accurate estimate of the total number of employables in the country as a whole.

Adjustment Necessary

Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, has indicated that considerable adjustment of the program will be necessary, with projects taken away from communities where the estimate of available workers was too high and given to certain metropolitan areas where it has proved to be too low, but he too believes that 3,500,000 jobs will be enough for the nation.

The President's ultimatum putting responsibility for relief for all persons beyond the 3,500,000 squarely on local communities and private charities followed a visit from Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois. Governor Horner appealed for more help in finding work for a large block of left-over employables in his State.

No New Funds

It will not be possible for the Federal Government to create jobs for more than 3,500,000 during the fiscal year simply because Congress appropriated only $4,000,000,000 to take care of that number of people. The President's statement indicated that he does not plan to ask Congress to provide any more money this year. The relief estimates in the budget he is now writing will apply to the next fiscal year beginning in July, 1936.

Carol Singing Opens Boston Holiday Fete

Groups All Over the City Gather for Annual Custom—Needy Cared For

Boston Today—*also sees*—Grand Jury vote another indictment in school investigation—Amoskeag files for reorganization under section 77B of the bankruptcy act—Cranberry crop reported bigger and better than last year—State offer $1000 reward for capture of 2 convicts who killed guard in escape. . .

***Christmas*—Festivities Open With Carol Singing**

Warming spirit of Christmas-tide mounted over commercial aspects of the holiday in Boston today. It gently increased its pervasive atmosphere, promising that as the golden sun silently slipped behind the blue Berkshires tonight colonial Boston would once more find its heart open in joyful celebration of Christmas eve in its historic manner.

Softly glowing candles in the paned windows of old rose brick houses in Louisburg Square will dance a merry welcome tonight to some 20,000 Bostonians who will throng Beacon Hill to listen to carols. On old Boston Common an ambitious Christmas program has been planned.

Within the shadow of Trinity Church a mighty chorus of 250 voices will sing put Phillips Brooks's beloved carol "Little Town of Bethlehem." The group, under the direction of Prof. A. Buckingham Simson, WPA music director, will mass on the library steps at 9 p. m. offering one of the largest and most spectacular Christmas presentations witnessed in Boston.

If there is a little girl in Boston tomorrow who does not have a doll; if there is a little boy who does not have a sled or a train, it will not be the fault of the Boston Post. That newspaper raised some $20,000 with which to supply every needy child in Boston some toy in material remembrance of the season they so eagerly anticipate.

If there is a hungry man in Boston tomorrow it will not be the responsibility of the Waldorf restaurant chain. Free Christmas dinners for 20,000 were being prepared for serving tomorrow.

At the Volunteers of America quarters this afternoon Governor Curley and a committee of prominent business and political leaders joined in giving out baskets. All other charitable and service organizations in Boston were united in seeing that none were forgotten this Christmas.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Animal Rescue League busily worked so that

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Youth of China Stirred to Action

International

Tokyo's Aggressions in North China Opposed

This Picture Was Taken in Nanking, Capital of the Present Government of China, Which Is Charged With Drastic Steps to Suppress Such Agitation. Student Organizations Charge That 300,000 of Them Have Been Executed Under Suspicion of Undermining the Government

Chinese Youth Voice Demands For Freedom

By H. J. Timperley

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—After a long period of surface quiescence Chinese students have suddenly become articulate again, forming in North China a new students' federation which claims the adherence of between 8000 and 10,000 students from eleven universities, colleges and middle schools in Peiping and Tientsin. This movement has made itself heard recently in serious student rioting at Peiping, in protest against the autonomist movement and Japanese domination.

The first group action of the new movement was the drafting of a manifesto, addressed to the students of the nation, urging upon them the necessity for organization and solidarity. At the same time a petition was prepared for presentation to the sixth plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, which had just assembled at Nanking.

Demand Civil Rights

This petition puts forward three main demands for the restoration of civil rights in China:

1. Freedom of press, speech and organization.

2. Freedom of peaceable public assembly for discussion of student affairs.

3. Guarantees that illegal arrest, detention and imprisonment of students shall cease and that no action shall be taken against any middle school or university student without due process of law.

Pointing out that the Kuomintang Government was given popular support on the basis of these general principles, the petition charges that Nanking officialdom gradually has reverted to the absolutism of prenationalist days.

Suppression Continues

Since 1927, it is alleged, 300,000 Chinese youths have been executed, while the number abducted or imprisoned is said to be "beyond calculation." Student discussion groups, organized on a legitimate basis, are stated to have been closed down and their members arrested. Freedom of the press also has gone by the board, it is declared, more than 1000 publications of different kinds having been burned in Peiping during 1934.

It is hoped to obtain from the Government assurances that the recent secret raids on student dormitories at Peiping universities will not be repeated in the future. As a

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Dec. 24

France—Senate Votes Political Army Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris— The bill authorizing the dissolution of private political armies in France by government decree, passed the Senate with minor amendments. It goes back to the Chamber of Deputies, now, for final action. Premier Laval, who gave in to this drastic bill only under pressure, avoided any pitched battle in the Senate on the issue.

Meanwhile the Croix de Feu veterans organization, one of those with an armed unit affected by the bill, announced it was being transformed into a group for unarmed political action only.

Bankers—Plan Taking Over Emergency Lending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The nation's bankers in a series of regional conferences will prepare to take over the emergency banking functions exercized by the Goverment during the crisis. President Robert V. Fleming of the American Bankers' Association called the conferences after discussion with President Roosevelt. He conceded the need for Government emergency banking functions in time of stress and carefully did not commit himself on the banks' ability to reassume all of them.

The President has promised to return the normal lending function to private hands as soon as they were ready and able to lend freely at low rates.

Bankers to take the lending initiative: Financial Page.

Venezuela—Rioting Declared Held Under

Caracas, Venezuela (AP)— The Venezuelan Government announced it was in full control of the rioting which broke out here and in all states of the republic after the passing last week of the President-dictator, General Gomez. The Government expressed its entire confidence in Acting President Gen. Eleazar Lopez Contreras and Gov. Felix Galavis.

Considerable disorder cropped up in many regions late last week, including the fatal shooting Saturday of Gen. Eustoquio Gomez, cousin of the late dictator, when he invaded the Governor's office. But the city later became orderly. Elsewhere a virtual state of war had been reported, as factions strove for power.

Officials expressed confidence that the uncertain situation would end after Congress meets on Thursday, probably to elect Gen. Lopez Contreras to fill General Gomez's unexpired term. Stores reopened for business.

Willemstad, Netherlands West Indies — The Venezuelan warship Zamora arrived here with 97 Venezuelan refugees aboard. They included Juan Vicente Gomez Jr., the son of the late President of Venezuela; and Matute Gomez, the late President's brother. Others on the warship consisted of relatives and Gomez's political partisans, including women and children.

Relief—Federal Jobs Fixed at 3,500,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — President Roosevelt will not enlarge the total of 3,500,000 employable persons in need who are now holding federal relief jobs; the states must be responsible for any other relief cases. This was made clear by the President following anxious requests from various localities that more federal funds were needed.

The President, and Relief Director Hopkins too, believes that the present total of federal jobs is enough to take care of all employable persons needing relief. Some readjustments will be made, Mr. Hopkins indicated, adding jobs here and subtracting there. But the national total stands, and anyhow there is no more money for additional jobs. This year's fund is allocated and no more is forthcoming until the next fiscal year.

A White House ultimatum: Page 1.

Anglo-French—Military Talks Suspended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London — Anglo-French technical military discussions have struck a snag and are temporarily suspended. No way has been found by the Laval Government for circumventing the French law requiring simultaneous mobilization of army, navy and air forces, so as to give Britain the partial state of war readiness which it demands in support of League sanctions. It has been emphasized, however, that the French attitude on this point depends on the degree of Premier Laval's stability, which will be put to the test in Friday's parliamentary debate.

Russia—Strong Fleet Warns Possible Attackers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow — The Communist press exulted in striking increases of Russian naval strength, with an obvious eye to the Japanese threat to Outer Mongolia, and to potential German aggression in the west. Submarine and destroyer forces have been approximately quadrupled in the last four years, the press announced. The coast guard fleet shot up to 1100 per cent of its earlier strength. Both in Baltic and Pacific, it was plainly stated, the Soviet defenses were ready for any attack.

Meanwhile, Outer Mongolia demanded an apology from Manchoukuo for the most recent border incident. Obviously, the Mongol leaders are strongly supported by Russia in taking this step, for they are here in close conference with Soviet officials. Since both sides claim for themselves the area where the skirmish occurred, more discussion of the long-unsolved border problem may result.

In Ethiopia—Mountain Battle Reported

Asmara, Eritrea (AP) — The killing of more than 600 Ethiopians and the wounding of 1000 more was reported by the Italian high command as a result of fighting in the Tembien Mountain region, which ended with an Ethiopian flight up the Tonqua Valley. An official communiqué said only five white Italian officers were killed and three officers and 100 native troops wounded, although the Italians were pitted against 5000 enemy warriors entrenched on a mountain ridge behind the town of Mariam Quorar.

Addis Ababa (Reuter) — Unconfirmed reports said northern Ethiopian forces captured Adi Quala, 10 miles within Eritrean territory and 50 miles south of Asmara, in Italy's East African colony.

China—Dictator to Hear Protesting Students

Nanking — China's dictator Chiang Kai-shek invited the leaders of all student groups which have been protesting the new Chahar-Hopei regime, to meet with him Jan. 15, the Associated Press reports. He was

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Lindbergh's Exile Rouses Americans To Combat Crime

Head of Special Investigating Committee of Last Congress Demands Action Against Crime and Its Causes to Heal National Humiliation

Washington Places Blame on an Avid Press, Condoning Public and Politics

Governors and Attorneys General of All States Get Specially Prepared Plans for Legislative Action to Co-ordinate Criminal Laws

"America must act now to destroy crime."

In these few pungent words Representative Jennings Randolph (D) of West Virginia, chairman of a special crime investigating committee in the last session of Congress, speaks out in the sober aftermath of the Lindbergh withdrawal to England.

Action against crime and its causes is the keynote emerging from what is described at Washington as a "national humiliation."

Throughout the country, leaders express chagrin over conditions responsible for the incident. They blame more than existing limitations on physical protection against criminals. The whole elaborate structure of American publicity—clamorous, cheeky news cameramen and yellow journalism—is indicted.

In their wake the Lindberghs leave an America only beginning—yet actually beginning—to root out the causes of crime. Forty-eight states today have prepared for them a specific program to co-ordinate their anti-crime laws.

At New York, the first Community Youth Center opens, designed to give young people wholesome activity and lessen incentives to crime.

In tabulated form, the Monitor recalls proposals put forth last year by authorities in the United States and abroad, having a direct bearing on the Lindbergh case.

Department of Justice Points to Record For Pursuit of Kidnapers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 — Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has left America for England with his wife and baby son, not—as Washington sees it—because of threats of kidnapers but because society failed to give him protection of a more subtle sort, and against a more insidious enemy.

Against the threats of direct law violators Colonel Lindbergh could have fought, and could have been protected, the spokesmen of the Justice Department and of the Administration here feel. Despite the original tragedy that marked the fate of his first-born son, the little Lindbergh family could have lived in physical safety at their home in Englewood, N. J., even in the face of crank letters and outright extortion notes with which the Lindbergh mail was flooded.

The Real Cause

But it was against other conditions than these, added to the original circumstances, against which the Lindbergh departure is a protest, as official Washington sees it.

It was more than physical danger that sent the family into Yuletide flight for protection to a foreign shore. It was the threat against the spiritual side of the home, the rightful privacy to which every family is entitled, the freedom from political interference also in the even administration of the law, that led the Lindbergh family—father, mother and son—to spend their bleak Christmas upon the tumbling Atlantic on a small freighter.

It is there, say Washington officials with a sigh, that the strong arm of the Government against gangsters and kidnapers could not protect the Lindberghs; could not, indeed, protect any family in America today, given the circumstances that surround the Lindbergh story.

Condoned by Society Itself

The reason that even the strong arm of the Federal Government could not protect the Lindberghs in this sphere was that, in effect, the evil conditions which gave it birth were condoned, if not connived in, by American society itself.

It was no King Herod that drove this family forth, 1900 years after the first Christmas, into refuge in a foreign land to protect its male child. It was society itself, it is felt here, which, by indifference and apathy to intolerable conditions, failed to protect the little family from a more insidious danger.

Washington senses the fact, and is shocked into temporary inarticulateness by a feeling of national humiliation.

Points to Record

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Bureau of Investigation, declining to comment specifically on the development, points merely to the record of successful convictions of kidnapers as an evidence that, so far as physical danger was concerned, conditions are vastly improved since the first-born of the Lindbergh family was sacrificed to American society's inadequate protection against criminals.

But glaring headlines that "Lindberghs flee kidnap threats" serve to distort the whole story, Washington believes. The Lindberghs were not trying to avoid physical threats, as the capital understands it, but to escape a type of yellow journalistic barbarity that spared neither mother nor child, had no mercy on a be-

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Pilgrims Pour Into Bethlehem For Christmas

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 24—The prayers of Christian pilgrims for an end to the Italo-Ethiopian war mingled today with the pealing of bells hailing anew the birth of Jesus of Nazareth.

Throughout the day thousands of worshippers from many lands poured into Bethlehem to celebrate Christmas Eve in this little market town where 2000 years ago the Magi found the new-born Jesus in a manger.

Some trudged laboriously on foot. Others rode in automobiles along the broad highway from Jerusalem, eight miles away.

Star to Glow

At midnight, a symbol of the Star of Bethlehem which guided the Three Wise Men long ago will be set ablaze above the altar in the Church of the Nativity—built directly over the spot where the Christ Child is believed to have been born.

Then in the dim half-light, with medieval effect, priests with swinging censers will group themselves before a curtained niche in the transept.

The great congregation will shout "Hallelujah!" as the patriarch draws aside the curtain to disclose an effigy of the child.

Again the bells will peal out, heralding Christmas Day. The effigy will be borne to the narrow grotto beneath the transept, which is accepted as the actual site of the humble manger where Jesus was born.

Twinkling candles light the dark little grotto, so small that only two-score worshippers may enter at one time.

No Snow There

Outside, the air is sharp with a touch of frost, but there is no white-gleaming snow, holly or mistletoe.

Instead of sleighing parties, hundreds of young men and women pilgrims spend the evening in Shepherd's Field, outside Bethlehem, reputedly the site where the humble folk of Judea beheld the heavenly visitation.

There, whole sheep are roasted and eaten with Arab bread. Around the blazing bonfires, old familiar carols and hymns swell to the skies:

"Silent night, holy night . . ."

Fliers to Shower Gifts On Snowbound Airport

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24 (AP) — The nine residents of Blue Canyon won't stop looking for Santa Claus until he has roared over the place seven times.

Pilots of the United Airlines have taken over old Saint Nick's job of bringing Christmas cheer to the isolated emergency landing field, weather and beacon station on the high Sierra Nevada Divide. Most of the winter, Blue Canyon is snowbound by drifts 10 feet deep.

The seven Santas won't stop, but as they fly over on the San Francisco-Salt Lake City run, they'll drop sacks of turkeys, trimmings, dessert, and gifts for the six adults and three children.

"The boys like to return favors," said Bob Ellis, one of the pilots, "and the men at Blue Canyon have never failed us yet. This is something we like to do and are able to do once a year."

Even New York Pigeons Have Their Santa Claus

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—Miss Clara J. Fisher, known as the city's most conscientious pigeon feeder, will play Santa Claus to Gotham's numerous flocks tomorrow.

In a taxicab driven by John Elgin, another pigeon lover, Miss Fisher will take 100 pounds of feed and will tour the neighborhoods of the best pigeons, including those at Greeley Square. Pennsylvania Station is a bit out of her way, but she has included it. The birds there, she says, "are very nice."

Church Grip on Lands Holds Down Filipinos

Problems of the New Philippines

Third of Six Articles

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, who as a guest of the Philippine Government, attended the Inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth.

More important than the question of Philippine independence, more important than who comes and goes at Malacanan Palace, is the problem of the land, which after all is fundamental in any nation.

The world was given striking warning of this fact last spring, when the Sakdal agrarian revolt broke out. In those provinces where landlordism, whether of the Roman Catholic Church or of wealthy Filipino landowners, was most prevalent, the peasants struck out for freedom from what the most eminent and dispassionate authorities have described as peonage.

Last May scores of thousands of peasants hemmed Manila around, it so happened at the very moment when responsible officials were all dispersed.

Not a Simple Affair

To break the peasant cordon around the capital city cost some 60 fatalities among the ignorant farmers, many were wounded, and the prisons were jammed with possibly half a thousand of the rebellious. Obviously, not an idle affair, for the "commin tao" does not rebel except under provocation.

Why revolt, then?

Because, in the view of the most competent authorities, the "cacique" system of usurious landlordism scarcely ameliorated since the days of the Spaniards, is little better than when the United States Government arranged the purchase of $7,000,000 worth of friar lands, held in feudal relationships by the church orders.

Only Scratched Surface

This purchase split up only part of the church lands; a great nucleus remained, and it has been added to since by bequests and other acquisitions. Private landlords remained untouched by the friar land purchase, and they have increased steadily during the intervening years.

Moreover, even where the Filipino himself is a small landowner, he is frequently choked by a system of share-cropping. It starts, as usual, with seed loans, at excessive prices. The interest, frequently set at 10 or 20 per cent, is compounded monthly. The end, of course, is virtual confiscation by the creditor of most of the fruits of the soil. The average farm on the Philippines is small, and may be individually owned, but it does not follow that the farmer is in any degree independent.

Figures Hard to Obtain

Figures on landlordism are extremely difficult to obtain. Once in a while, as in the tenth legislature, cognizance is taken of the problem, and some effort is made to improve it. Thus, at present the Government is seeking to buy from various re-

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Christmas

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Dec. 25, a legal holiday.

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Big Fish Stories To Echo Around French Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARLES, France—"Fish Stories"—dedicated to the big ones that got away—are to occupy an important part of a fishing museum soon to be opened here.

Exhibits going back to the time of old Greece—which once colonized Arles—have already been assembled, depicting the history and evolution of fishing as an industry, as a pastime, as a literature. The conservator of the museum has collected "yarns" about the "whoppers" that got away dating back to 150 B. C.

An artistic section is to contain pictures of fishing, fish and fishermen, and a practical department includes a complete collection of nets, lines, poles, casting rods and lobster pots of many different epochs and ages.

'Buy Italian' Rules Christmas in Rome

ROME, Dec. 24 (AP) — Modern Italy's warfare on Ethiopia caused a curtailment today of some of the manifestations of Christmas Eve in this ancient headquarters of the Christian church.

Eleventh-hour shoppers found the spirit of "Buy Italian"—adopted in retaliation for the punitive economic siege by the League of Nations—uppermost in every store.

Many persons seeking to buy presents of foreign manufacture were turned away with the one curt word "sanctions," a reminder of the penalties applied by the League for the Fascist warfare.

Lindbergh Departure Gives Great Impetus to Anti-Crime Move

News Photographers Made 'Baby Jon' Their Prey in Ceaseless Hunt

Had to Leave School

(Continued from Page 1)

reaved home, was less merciful in its potential effects than was King Herod himself, 1900 years ago, and—worst of all—was countenanced, or at least not checked, by society in general.

Second Son Hounded

By methods that were little short of lawless, the small Lindbergh boy was hounded by photographers; on one occasion the car in which he and nurse were returning from private school was forced to the pavement by a mysterious second car, cameras presented through the window and snapped, and only then allowed to proceed—with a badly scared baby.

Society did not punish the perpetrators of such action, but actually rewarded them and the publishers, and there were no effective standards of good taste to suppress the outrage.

As a final element in the matter, Washington believes—though it is not prepared to say so publicly—politics played a part. Recent developments in New Jersey connected with the final phases of the Hauptmann case and involving Gov. Harold G. Hoffman's secret visit to the Hauptmann cell and subsequent succession of ambiguous interviews, played a major part in the drama.

Helpless Against Others

Extortion notes, prying photographers and New Jersey state politics were the cause of the exile, it is felt here. The Justice Department's famous "G-Men" could deal with the first, after a fashion, but they could not deal with the other two.

England has an iron-clad anti-firearm law which the Justice Department has been trying vainly to get Congress to imitate for years. So the Lindberghs sailed for a country where American press photographer's methods are not tolerated, where privacy of the individual is sacred, and where justice is unsullied by politics.

Every Washington journalist is acquainted with the pursuit of the Lindbergh child by photographers, which has been carried on with the skill and ruthlessness of a big game hunt.

The Exploits of Sarno

The newspaper trade journal, Editor & Publisher, recently carried an article dealing particularly with the exploits of Richard Sarno, staff photographer of the New York Daily Mirror, a Hearst journal, in pursuing the Lindbergh child.

The part played in the matter by the Hearst press is descriptive of the whole affair. William Randolph Hearst, is proud of his photographers, and is an expert on what the public is supposed to want in journalism.

The article in Editor and Publisher is wholly sympathetic with the photographer's side of the pursuit of little Jon Lindbergh.

"One year ago," it states, "Sarno was assigned to get a picture of the second son of Charles A. Lindbergh. It took about two weeks, but Sarno performed the impossible. He brought back a fine shot of 'Baby Jon' with his mother."

New Triumphs for Sarno

Continuing, the article explains: "Several days ago Sarno again returned with new triumphs. After working on the story for a week, Dick (Richard Sarno) brought back a splendid shot of the Lindbergh youngster. If Sarno keeps up his batting average, Colonel Lindbergh will have an annual picture record of his son."

The trade journal says that Sarno summed up his success in a single word, "Patience." It is stated that he was liberally rewarded for his feat, which may have forced the famous pilot to quit America. He won $100 this year and $50 last year as "bonuses," the article adds.

The pictures which Hearst newsmen took are displayed in the trade journal under copyright of the International News, a Hearst organization.

A Frightened Little Boy

They depict the face of a frightened little boy with attendant nurse, and commented upon them with much the same éclat that a big game hunter would display in showing his trophies.

Mr. Hearst's organs were not the only offenders of Lindbergh privacy, however, among sensational and tabloid journalism. In an editorial, the New York Daily News, a Patterson-McCormick property, expresses the sentiments of this group when it says of the Lindbergh departure:

"On the other hand, Colonel Lindbergh has always invited publicity by shunning it, after the manner of great Garbo. We do think he would have been pestered less if he had acted more as a popular hero is supposed to act, and been less embarrassed in the public gaze."

There, in the belief of sophisticated Washington, is a realistic summary of the whole incident.

Colonel Lindbergh had to leave America, because, in the final analysis, he failed or refused to live up to the accepted usage.

Aiming at Causes of Crime

The Lindbergh case singles out a number of the proposals for ending crime's causes, as summarized with the concluding article of the Monitor's survey last year on "Preventing the Causes of Crime." Pertinent proposals are reprinted as a guide for action, given by outstanding authorities in the United States and abroad.

Economic Proposals

Correction of abuses and neglects under the capitalistic system, especially in its emphasis upon selfish acquisition rather than social service, and upon materialistic yardsticks of success, instead of spiritual standards.

Adequate wages, security of family life, and wholesome housing, achieved through governmental supervision of industry and public works, such as slum clearance, wherever necessary.

A more evenly distributed prosperity, to avoid periods of economic slump with increased incentives to crime.

Social insurance; retirement pensions to prevent advanced workers from feeling bitter toward an economic system which forces them out at a certain age without adequate means of subsistence, and also to make room for young workers as they come on; sickness insurance; unemployment insurance, and so on.

Social Proposals

Co-ordination of agencies of all sorts equipped to determine the causes of crime and work out remedies for each cause. Periodical meetings have proved successful, attended by superintendent of schools, chief of police, chief probation officer, superintendent of playgrounds, and representatives of social organizations such as settlements and boys' clubs.

Laboratories of criminology devoted solely to locating and preventing the causes of crime.

Intensive educational work in the press, motion pictures, schools and other instrumentalities to bring about right public attitudes toward crime and its causes.

More understanding of the child by parents, teachers and others who have authority over them.

A better adjustment between home and school.

Centers where parents could come for expert advice and guidance in dealing with wayward or delinquent children.

Rebuilding the home as the family center of character formation.

Removal of the organized incentives to wrongdoing, such as intoxicating drink, gambling in every form, prostitution, and so on.

Programs of character education in the home, school, church, and neighborhood that will reach out to all community conditions.

Revival of religion in the individual heart and in the home, with instruction of youth in the laws of man's relation to God and to his fellow man, and the results which follow violation of these laws, making violation foolish and self-destructive to the offender.

Shift of emphasis in crime conferences from punishment and cure to prevention of causes.

Organization of state and other bar associations to prevent lawyer-criminals from practicing.

Governmental Proposals

Honest politics, through an aroused voting power of citizens who recognize that highly organized professional crime could not endure one day without the protection of corrupt politicians, and through the entrance into public office of more men and women of integrity and genuine public interest.

Enactment of criminal legislation and amendment of existing laws, to prevent technical loopholes now capitalized by astute criminal lawyers and lawyer-criminals to defeat justice. In the United States, where state laws differ, uniform codes are needed to check interstate crime.

Better law enforcement to lessen the belief of potential offenders that they can "get away with anything."

Development of safeguards in the use of probation and parole. Higher standards for selecting officials for this work by non-political means.

Prison policies neither coddling criminals nor embittering them, but reconstructing all who can be returned to society as useful citizens. Recognition of the individual's needs in efforts to prevent the repetition of crime; punishment must be constructive and not destructive. The elements of constructive or preventive punishments include: physical prophylaxis, mental training, industrial discipline, classification, recreation as a reward for promising behavior, an opportunity to come into contact with the finer things of life through libraries, education and religion; and, when the proper time comes, a release under supervised liberty, or parole.

Establishment of bureaus for preventing the causes of crime, and the co-ordination of activities working specifically or indirectly to this end in the Federal Government, state governments, local governments and among private organizations.

Because Colonel Refused to Live Up to What People Demanded of Popular Idol, Say Officials, He Was Hounded Out of Country

Congress Expected to Take Action

Reported decision of Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh to take up residence in England, where they expect greater security for their second son, throws a sharp light on the need for more constructive activity in the United States to prevent the causes of crime.

It was the kidnaping and murder of Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. that shocked the country three years ago into passage of drastic anti-kidnaping measures and gave an impetus to law enforcement.

Voluntary but unwilling exile of an outstanding American citizen and his family may serve again to stir public action, this time to correct and heal some of the basic social, economic, legal and political maladjustments that strike at security of domicile.

Fourteen months ago The Christian Science Monitor canvassed authorities in the United States and abroad to learn what could be done to reduce the mounting toll of crime. Without exception, criminologists, social workers, prison wardens, juvenile court judges and police leaders laid a new stress on preventing the causes of crime rather than merely grappling with its effects.

Since then a drama of enforcement has unfolded until the "G-man" takes his place for effectiveness beside the vigilante of Barbary Coast days in San Francisco as a champion of law and order.

Yet despite the steady reduction of the long list of "public enemies," the threat of kidnaping still hangs over the United States until it is a major—if not determining—factor in the Lindberghs' removal.

Mere repression is demonstrably not enough. Even the cordon of guards thrown around Jon Lindbergh has not prevented him from being subjected to open kidnap threats. Once a car in which he was riding with his nurse was stopped, and the child photographed by men who sped away. Bullying letters have been received by the Lindberghs.

Somewhere along the line of comparison between conditions of domicile in the United States and in England, lie reasons for the Lindbergh decision to take Jon across the Atlantic. It is a situation calling for sober thought, not hasty criticism of the younger country. England at certain periods in its history was notorious for brigands at every crossroads.

Yet in the sober realization that the short, intensive drive of an awakening America has only begun to curb crime, leaders and the public have a sharp focus for action in the Lindbergh withdrawal.

Wave of Indignation Sweeps Over America

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—The departure of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to England with his wife and son brought varied comment from interested persons.

Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, president, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Chicago: "It's unbelievable that conditions should make it impossible for people as valuable as the Lindberghs to live here."

Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, president General Federation of Women's Clubs, Tulsa, Okla.: "It is regrettable. We sincerely hope that ere long the atmosphere will clear so that these most estimable citizens may return to their native home."

Jack Maddox, aviation pioneer, Los Angeles: "It is a shame and a disgrace. . . . Slowness of our law-enforcement machinery and the opportunity afforded the politically ambitious to make capital of big cases has destroyed respect for law in America."

Mrs. Edward Gaffney, whose son was kidnaped nine years ago and never found, New York: "I'd do the same thing if I had the money to do it with."

"Home town" friends of Col. Lindbergh at Little Falls, Minn.:

County Attorney Austin Grimes: "It is a sad situation in this country when the law is unable to protect a person and his family."

Store Uses Old Stock For Christmas Presents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALMOUTH, Ky.—A "home-town merchant" in this little Kentucky city of 2000 inhabitants caught the Christmas idea in its real import this holiday season. As a result he found himself "doubly blessed."

Clark Houchen, Falmouth clothing goods merchant, was short on store space for new stock. Needed space was filled with boxes of hats, caps, raincoats, shirts, stocks, stockings which were outmoded and possibly some of them slightly soiled. As he thought about his own need for space, suddenly Mr. Houchen thought of the almost universal need of warm clothing. From then on things began to happen in his store.

"Take down that box of caps! Unpack that carton of rain-slickers! Wrap up those shirts! They're all going to school children who need warm clothes." As the good but old stock moved out to cheer those in dire need, so new stock moved in, and Mr. Houchen's store carried only new stock.

"I wish I could give everyone something this Christmas," said Mr. Houchen with a broad smile on his face, and one left the store wondering if he hadn't received a third blessing—the birth of the Christ-spirit of giving, the new-old secret of Christmas.

Britain to Safeguard Lindberghs' Arrival

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 24—British authorities disclosed today that extra police would patrol the docks of Liverpool when Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrive from the United States, seeking sanctuary from threats of kidnaping their small son Jon.

Otherwise, officials said, the Lindberghs would be assured the same protection by the nation's helmeted and blue-jacketed bobbies and the plain-clothes men as any other visitors to England.

Some English newspapers said life in America had been rendered unbearable for the Lindberghs by threats of gangsters against three-year-old Jon.

Safe Robbers Advertise For Correct Combination

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 24 (AP)—Newspaper advertisements instead of explosives are being used to open stolen safes in western New York.

For the second time within a week, safe robbers have asked owners to furnish combinations to stolen safes through advertisements in a Buffalo newspaper (Courier-Express). The combination was published today by the Grange League Federation, from whose offices in Ellicottville the safe was stolen Sunday night.

The robbers promised not to damage the safe, which contained $473 in cash and checks, if given the combination. A similar robbery occurred in Ripley, N. Y., last week. The thieves were given the combination and did not damage the safe, found later in Silver Creek, minus $100.

Crime Committee Head Demands Congress Act

KEYSER, W. Va., Dec. 24 (AP)—Representative Jennings Randolph (D) of West Virginia, chairman of a special committee for the investigation of crime at the last session of Congress, last night pointed to the departure of the Lindberghs for foreign soil and called upon "the lawmakers of the Republic to declare an open season on crime."

"America," he said, "must act now to destroy crime. The Congress to meet soon will fail in its duty to its citizens if it allows the Justice Department to remain crippled in its power to stop crime.

"This tragic incident of real, honest-to-goodness Americans being forced, by their determination to bring security to their son, to flee to foreign soil certainly challenges the lawmakers of the Republic to declare an open season on crime. We must provide the necessary legislation, backed with militant action, that will reassure our distinguished Colonel Lindbergh that soon in this nation again can his son have protection which should be the heritage of every American child, either rich or poor."

Lindbergh Kidnap Law In Supreme Court Jan. 13

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Supreme Court yesterday selected Jan. 13 for oral argument in the first case before it involving the Lindbergh Kidnap Law.

Questions were raised on behalf of Arthur Gooch, of Texas and Oklahoma, who faces death for kidnaping two officers at Paris, Texas, disarming them, and then injuring one before the officers were freed in Pushmataho County, Okla.

All Governors Get Legislative Plans For Fight Against Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—The governors and attorneys-general of the 48 states today have the specifications for united legislative action against crime in a draft of uniform covering enactments sponsored by the Interstate Commission on Crime.

Transmitted by Judge Richard Hartshorne, of Newark, N. J., chairman of the commission, the agenda will be presented concurrently in the legislatures of every state where the lawmakers are now in session to implement the principles adopted at the nationwide interstate crime conference in Trenton last October at which the permanent commission was established. They cover extradition, removal of witnesses in criminal trials, close pursuit and out-of-state parole supervision.

"Their importance to your state and to the people of the country," the letter of transmittal reads, "is evidenced by the fact that the work of the commission now has the backing of every state in the union, as well as that of the Federal Government."

The first act provides that the State may enter into a compact with any other state for mutual helpfulness in relation to persons convicted of crime or offenses, who may be on probation or parole; the second makes compulsory the attendance of witnesses from without the state in criminal proceedings; the third makes uniform the law on close pursuit and authorizes the State to cooperate with other states therein; and the fourth makes uniform the procedure on interstate extradition now subject to "undesirable variation" in the law of the several states and in the interpretation.

First Youth Unit In New York Opens In War on Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—The first of a series of Community Youth Centers, established as part of the crime prevention movement by the juvenile aid bureau of the New York Police Department, is functioning here today, following official ceremonies yesterday at Greenpoint and Manhattan Avenues, Brooklyn, where the initial center is located.

It is known as the "Joseph Jackel Youth Community Center" in memory of Patrolman Jackel who received fatal injuries while in the line of duty in this district, on Dec. 28, 1929. The plan is to name each of the centers after a police hero.

Byrnes MacDonald, director of the bureau, speaking at the opening, said:

"The primary purpose in establishing these centers, is to help the city's young people in districts not fully served by other agencies, utilize their leisure time to the best possible advantage, and develop their sense of responsibility. We are calling them community centers because, while developed primarily for juveniles, they will also be open to the entire community for recreational, educational, and social purposes."

Mayor LaGuardia, Police Commissioner Valentine and Mrs. Jackel, wife of the patrolman for whom the center is named, spoke as the doors of the center were formally opened to the boys and girls of the crowded Greenpoint district.

The center will be open from 3 until 10 p. m., in an effort to provide activities for after-school hours. The recreation program will be under the direction of Ralph Treadwell, recreation supervisor of the Works Progress Administration in New York. Boys and girls will be encouraged to develop responsibility for what they do, through a plan which gives considerable latitude in the matter of self-government. An important decrease in the juvenile delinquency problems of this area is looked for as a result of the establishment of the center.

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Solution to Crossword Puzzle

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R	E	F		A	L	A
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

compelled to do so by the mounting intensity of the student protest riots, which has assumed the proportions of a crusading mass movement. As a moderate leader, long steeped in passive resistance to Japan, General Chiang is expected to frown on the students' nationalist zeal and try to mollify it.

Shanghai — The second mob of singing, shouting students forced its way through barbed wire to the North Railroad Station, held a protest meeting in defiance of police, and managed it with only occasional scuffles and no serious incidents. The police were unarmed and ordered to avoid violence.

Meanwhile bands of students harassed the police outside the city with some injuries resulting.

China's students stage riots: Page 1.

Pact—Britain, Spain and Portugal Plan Defense

Madrid (AP) — A Spanish-Portuguese pact placing the weakly defended Iberian Peninsula under British protection in event of war was reported in reliable circles to be under consideration. Boundary lines between Portugal and Spain would virtually be eliminated in the defense move, it was said. Portugal already enjoys English protection to a large degree.

The pact would involve some sort of understanding with Britain whereby Spain would extend to London "certain facilities," probably the use of Spanish ports in exchange for assurances of protection, should it be necessary. These sources said the Government believes Spain's geographical position would make her neutrality very difficult, if not impossible, to maintain unless some such agreement is reached.

Spain and Portugal grow friendly: Page 3.

Austria—Amnesty Given to 200 Prisoners

Vienna — Two hundred Austrian political prisoners received a holiday present—their freedom. Chancellor Schuschnigg, the Associated Press reports, announced the amnesty.

No relaxing of the dictatorial aspect of the regime is in prospect, however. This limited amnesty gesture is held to reflect somewhat more confidence on the part of the Government that it has the Socialists and National Socialists well under control.

Clipper—Makes Christmas Stop at Midway

Midway Island (AP) — A substitute Santa Claus came to lonely Midway, Pan American Airways' mid-Pacific stopping place, and brought Christmas cheer to two children and a dozen adults.

Pinch-hitting for the original Santa, who was delayed by bad weather, Capt. J. H. Tilton brought the Philippines Clipper in from Manila, via Guam and Wake, yesterday afternoon.

Capt. Edwin C. Musick had been cast in the St. Nick role, but his China Clipper was forced to bring its Christmas load back to Alameda, Calif., after encountering a storm 700 miles off the coast.

Guffey Act—Supreme Court Agrees to Speed Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The Supreme Court agreed to consider the Carter test case on the Guffey Coal Act, without waiting for a decision from the intermediate court. Both Government and coal interests had requested it. The act thus comes to its crucial test within a few months of passage, which is believed to set a precedent for speed. Two Guffey Act cases from the Louisville (Ky.) District Court will be also considered.

Meanwhile, a move for immediate Supreme Court decisions on new legislation, or for advisory opinions to be rendered to Congress on request before bills have been finally voted upon, is growing in strength.

Kansas City — The entire Wagner Labor Disputes Act was held unconstitutional by Judge Otis of the Federal District Court; Congress exceeded its power to regulate interstate commerce, the Judge said. The case will probably be rushed toward the Supreme Court, but can be long delayed if Government and employer interests do not co-operate.

Roosevelt Tradition Governs Christmas at White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—When President Roosevelt sits down in his study tonight with his family to read aloud "A Christmas Carol" by Charles Dickens, his Christmas holiday will really begin.

In official capacities, he and Mrs. Roosevelt spent most of the day today adding to the public's enjoyment. Early this morning Mrs. Roosevelt was at one of the downtown theaters aiding in the distribution of bright cretonne gift bags to the children of the Central Union Mission.

Aids Salvation Army

After lunch, she helped the Salvation Army distribute baskets to the needy and returned to the White House in time to greet, with the President, the members of the household staff. Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt had the 170 members of his office staff gather around his desk, so he could extend good wishes to them. Each received an oxidized silver match box holder, bearing the President's seal.

As darkness falls, the President and his family will go across to Lafayette Park for the illumination of the capital's community Christmas tree.

Continues Old Tradition

From dinner time on, the President's time will be his own. He intends, as is his annual custom, to begin his family celebration with the reading of Dickens' Christmas masterpiece. A new film version of the story has been offered for the President's use this year, but he prefers to continue the Roosevelt tradition of reading the story aloud on Christmas Eve. The film will be shown tomorrow night after Christmas dinner.

Only one of the President's five grandchildren will be present for the gift-opening around the President's bed tomorrow morning. Little Sara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt, will be the honored guest. The Dall children, expected until the last minute, will stay in New York, but will be here in time for the White House children's party on Saturday.

Will Attend Church

Tomorrow morning the President intends to go to church and will spend most of the afternoon unwrapping the hundreds of gifts sent him from all parts of the country.

Many high administration officials have left the city for Christmas; others who have their families here plan to spend the day quietly with them. With a thin layer of snow blanketing the city, Washington is enjoying this year one of its rare "White Christmases."

Turkey for CCC

Boys in the Civilian Conservation Corps will not be forgotten tomorrow. Robert Fechner, corps director, announced today that a pound and a half of turkey had been provided for every boy in the camps tomorrow. The CCC has purchased 74,000 pounds of turkey altogether. Christmas services will be held in most of the camps for boys who are unable to go home for the day.

No one in the capital took less time off for a holiday than the nine justices of the Supreme Court who are getting ready to pass upon the constitutionality of some of the most important New Deal legislation. All nine members of the court are remaining in Washington for the holiday.

Franco-British Defense Parley Held Suspended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 24—The talks between British and French military and naval experts, which have been going on at Paris recently on the subject of co-operation in the event of a "mad dog" act in the Mediterranean, are understood to have now been temporarily suspended.

One of the chief difficulties that has been encountered arises from the fact that under the French law all three services—army, navy and air forces—are to be mobilized together.

"It Can't Be Done"

Premier Pierre Laval declares that it is impossible for the French to mobilize part of their fleet to send to the Mediterranean without also calling the whole army to the colors. Thus it appears that there would be a fortnight's delay before France could come in force to Britain's assistance in the event of a sudden onslaught by the Italians.

Ports Too Small

Another problem hinges round Britain's request to be allowed to use French ports in an emergency. France has consented, but it transpires that the most potential French naval bases in the Mediterranean are too small to be of much value.

Discussions on these and other technical points are expected to be renewed with the new year.

Greece and Turkey Offer Aid

Meanwhile, according to reports from Athens and Istanbul, both Greece and Turkey have offered troops to help defend Egypt in case intensification of sanctions should cause an Italian invasion from Libya. As already reported in the press, a considerable number of British troops and air units have already moved to the neighborhood of Alexandria and a good many more have been brought from India to Aden. But the knowledge that other countries are preparing to co-operate if the need should arise is gratefully noted as indicating a real desire to keep the flag of collective security flying.

Mere Precautions

It is emphasized that only precautionary measures are being taken.

It is also officially declared that complete calm exists on the Egyptian-Libya frontier and it is denied that any clash occurred west of Mersa Matrug as reported in some newspapers yesterday.

Philadelphia Seeks Ocean Air Terminus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24—News of proposed transatlantic air service has stirred the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce into action. Recalling that at the time Zeppelin service between America and Europe was under discussion a survey of Philadelphia's possibilities as the American terminus of such a line had been made, officials of the chamber wasted no time in asking the Department of Commerce in Washington to bear the city in mind in this connection.

Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, dispatched messages to Mayor-elect S. Davis Wilson and George W. Elliott, president of the Chamber of Commerce, stating that his department will be pleased to give Philadelphia an opportunity to present its case.

Although transatlantic air service is still in the formative stage, said the colonel's messages, the Department of Commerce would not only be ready to consider any presentation by Philadelphia, but would be glad to have it transmitted to Great Britain for the consideration of English groups concerned. It was pointed out that the actual choice of airports probably will be left to the British and American companies which will operate any such service.

Philadelphia's claims to consideration as an air terminus are based upon its central position as regards the population centers of the East, and upon the contention that it is comparatively free from fog and problems faced in winter by airports further north.

Abatement Sought By Amoskeag Mills

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 24 (AP) —A petition of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Inc., cotton textile plant, for a $5,000,000 abatement in the assessed valuation of its property here was before the Hillsboro Superior Court today.

The corporation seeks to force the city of Manchester to reduce the value from $13,000,000 to $8,000,000 and to cut its tax bill from $416,000 to $256,000. The corporation paid its tax bill under protest Aug. 1.

The company, at one time employing 12,000 persons, closed last summer. Since then the company's position has been studied by a special textile committee appointed by Gov. H. Styles Bridges.

Princeton Gets $569,104

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 24 (AP)—Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, today announced the university had received a total of $569,104.34 in gifts and bequests during the fiscal year ended June 30. Of this amount, $304,154.58 was given as permanent endowment. The largest bequest was $200,000, the smallest, 75 cents.

An Opera Star 'Sees' Her Voice

Lily Pons's High Notes Change to Light

Lily Pons, Metropolitan Opera star, was a visitor to General Electric's "House of Magic" recently in New York City. While there, officials persuaded her to give an audition before their cathode-ray oscillograph, which converts audible sounds into patterns of light.

The machine has been found very useful in studying musical notes, allowing musicians to study and practice for perfect fidelity of tone reproduction. An even, steady pattern flitting across the screen of the instrument, indicates such an achievement. Miss Pons is shown reaching the high note of the aria "Care Nome," one of the selections featured in her recent motion-picture production.

Students All Over China Strike for Independence

(Continued from Page 1)

result of these raids scores of students were summarily arrested, held in prison without trial and in some cases sent to Nanking.

Student leaders emphasize that in presenting the petition they are appealing only for the elementary democratic rights promised to all citizens by the nationalist revolution, and that they have no desire to engage in disloyal activities.

Rebuilding Old Force?

Political observers are asking themselves whether this may not represent an attempt to rebuild on a national scale the student movement which formerly was so powerful a force in organizing and arousing Chinese public opinion.

At the time of the signing of the Versailles peace treaty in 1919, during the nationalist revolution in 1926-27 and more recently in the early stages of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, Chinese students revealed a capacity for mass agitation and propaganda which enabled them to unseat more than one cabinet minister of whose policy they disapproved. Why has this once powerful group become silent in face of one of the gravest crises in China's modern history?

One answer is that official repression has effectively paralyzed Chinese student morale. Nowadays students find themselves caught between two fires. The authorities frown equally heavily upon activities which smack of Communism and upon those which conceivably may give offense to the Japanese. Both of these categories are made to cover a multitude of sins.

Student Papers Banned

Until fairly recently each of the larger Chinese universities published either a weekly or montly paper in which student opinion could be aired. Such publications are no longer allowed and any propaganda must be carried on surreptitiously with the risk of imprisonment or worse in the event of detection.

In the early days of the Kuomintang Government, every university was required to have a student self-government organization. All such bodies have now been suppressed, ostensibly because of the danger that they may fall under Communist influence.

Formerly students had the privilege of organizing public lectures, inviting whom they pleased to talk to them on questions of the day. This right has now been curtailed. The only lectures which can be held are those of which the school authorities approve.

Musn't Discuss Politics

Formation of groups to discuss political problems is no longer permitted. In most colleges virtually the only student organizations allowed to exist are departmental clubs, such as English or chemistry clubs, and the student Y. M. C. A., which recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment in China and remains the largest student organization in the country.

One group which managed somehow to survive until it succumbed to Japanese pressure last June was the so-called "Know and Do Club," with a membership of about 100 students drawn from nearly a score of colleges around Peiping. Its threefold objects were:

1. Promotion of close fellowship among members.

2. Study and discussion of issues with significance for student life, both personal and social.

3. Rendering of some concrete service.

It is claimed by the organizers of this club that it was in no way an anti-Japanese organization but confined itself largely to social service work. The attention of the Japanese authorities was attracted, however, when the club sponsored a memorial service for Wen Tien Hsiang, a Sung patriot who refused to serve the conquering Mongols. The Japanese insisted that all references to this ceremony should be deleted from the Chinese newspapers. Searching inquiries were made of the police with regard to the character of the organization.

Confusion also arose over the fact that some of the meetings were held at the home of Lyman Hoover, American student secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., and adviser to the club. As Mr. Hoover's name in Chinese is the same as that of Dr. Hu Shih, noted Chinese intellectual, this gave rise to the mistaken idea that it was an organization under the leadership of Dr. Hu Shih and his group, who were accused of using it to unite China against Japan. After receiving a considerable amount of embarrassing publicity in the Japanese press the members of the club thought it discreet to disband and try to reorganize under a different name later on.

First of two special articles on the Chinese student movement.

Butler Says Columbia Rules Own Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—The oft-repeated charge that endowed public institutions are instruments of special and group interests because of past or expected benefactions, in so far as it concerns Columbia University, was vigorously denied by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university, in his annual report to the trustees yesterday. The independence of Columbia's benefactions and benefactors has been tested many times during the past and "no one has been or is now rich enough to buy control of any portion of its academic policy," he declares.

Asserting that Columbia University had been "truly free" since its earliest beginnings, nearly two centuries ago, he stressed that in the last 33 years the trustees have declined proffered gifts amounting to $9,000,000 because they were accompanied by conditions which would limit the university's future freedom to administer its trust.

Replying to charges that students and teachers have been expelled from Columbia because their personal opinions or convictions were in opposition to those of the administration, Dr. Butler asserted that no member of Columbia University "has ever been separated from the university because of his personal opinions or convictions on any subject, whether religious or political."

PWA Engineers Cleared by Ickes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—Three suspended members of the Rhode Island and Connecticut public works engineering staff were reinstated yesterday, absolved from charges of willful wrongdoing in connection with contract awards.

Leslie A. Hoffman, state engineer, was, however, reported in a telegram from Administrator Ickes to have shown a "lack of judgment." The administrator held William Albrecht Jr., Providence engineer examiner, "subject to censure." The telegram to Frank B. Perry, engineer examiner of Providence, was one of unqualified exoneration.

The three were suspended Nov. 19 when Ickes ordered an investigation of alleged irregularities in connection with the award of a contract to the New England Machine & Electric Company for the state airport lighting project. Coken & Co. of Providence had submitted a lower bid.

Portugal and Spain Form Bloc For Defense Through New Pact; Understanding Ends Old Feud

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—The days of that old Portuguese saying, "From Spain, neither good winds nor good wives," appear to be numbered.

For the first time since Spain was proclaimed a republic, a representative of the Portuguese Government has officially visited the sister state. The visitor was no less than Dr. Armindo Monteiro, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, and his visit to Madrid is hailed here as the first decisive step toward establishing a political and economic alliance between Portugal and Spain.

The Portuguese press devoted leading articles to this development and published photographs of members of both Cabinets. Since there is a Government press censorship in Portugal, high political significance is evidently being attached to this new plan which, it is specially stressed, is fully sanctioned by Portugal's oldest ally, England. Thus, it is inferred, will be formed a triangular alliance, England-Portugal-Spain, which will safeguard the interests of the three nations in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

No Longer Ill-Feeling

The influential Diario de Noticias declares there is "no reason now for suspicions and ill-feeling such as existed between Spain and Portugal in the time of the Spanish monarchy and later during the Socialist influence in the first years of the republic. It was a recognized fact that King Alfonso XIII wished to conquer Portugal and transform it into a province of Spain, and later, the Republicans were accused of entertaining the same plans."

"Now everything is changed," says former Premier Alejandro Lerroux, in that paper, "and the Spanish nation accepts with joy the new alliance between the two sister countries, which, owing to their geographical position and racial affinities, are called upon to occupy a prominent place in international policy."

Spontaneous Move

Asked how the idea of this new co-operation plan had arisen, Señor Lerroux, who was then Spain's Foreign Minister, replied that it was a spontaneous movement on the part of both Spain and Portugal, separately, without any previous discussions.

Many observers here believe the Portuguese Government had been seriously worried by recent talk emanating from Paris and Rome of a colonial "deal" with Italy and Germany at the expense of the Portuguese colonies.

"My political foresight, born of long experience," Señor Lerroux declared, "advised me to contribute towards a rapprochement of the two peninsular nations, one of which, the world's third colonial power, was threatened. We are ready to help and co-operate loyally with our sister country, Portugal. The formation of this huge peninsular bloc is, in my opinion, indispensable to the equilibrium of Europe itself.

Already Under Way

"A few days later, I found that the same idea had been publicly defended by the Portuguese Premier, also spontaneously, as no note had been exchanged between the two governments—and thus the plan for a new alliance arose. Independent, and masters of our own destinies, we may again be called upon to take up an important mission in the concert of Europe."

The then Foreign Minister added that it was necessary that the two peoples of these adjoining countries should fraternize instead of living with "their backs turned on each other."

Trawlers Make Trouble

One of the chief causes of constant bickering between Portugal and Spain, and of ill-wind between the fishermen and coast-dwellers, is that Spanish trawlers are prone to fish in forbidden Portuguese waters instead of in the international zone. Disagreeable incidents constantly occur and shots are often exchanged.

Incidentally, in the same papers which reported the friendly speeches and hopes expressed by the Cabinet ministers of the two countries, a paragraph announced another skirmish on the Algarve coast, between Portuguese and Spanish fishermen, and seizure by the maritime police of two Spanish trawlers filled with Portuguese fish.

(Although Alejandro Lerroux was dropped from the Chapaprieta Cabinet Oct. 29, it is not believed that the rapprochement between Spain and Portugal would be adversely affected by this change.)

Iberian Neighbors Unite To Stop 'Colonial Deal'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The impending signature of a Treaty of Friendship and Nonaggression between Spain and Portugal is reported here, following the visit to the Spanish capital of Armindo Monteiro, the Portuguese Foreign Minister.

Since Portugal is known as Britain's oldest ally and the world's third colonial power, the suggestion voiced in certain papers of the peninsula that the three countries should form an alliance is felt to be significant at the present time.

When asked how the recent rapprochement between Spain and Portugal had come about, Alejandro Lerroux, then Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that it was no more than a natural feeling of solidarity in Spain against an international campaign of which Portugal had been the object some time ago. The aim of the campaign was a colonial "deal" with Italy and Germany at the expense of the Portuguese colonies. Although as neighbors Spain and Portugal naturally had an occasional difference, their geographical position, he added, made the two countries "spontaneous allies."

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½ Teaspoon salt
1 Stalk celery, chopped
2 Tablespoons flour
2 Cups canned tomatoes
1 Medium onion, sliced
3 Frankfurters
¼ Teaspoon pepper
4 Tablespoons shortening
½ Teaspoon prepared mustard
2 Tablespoons minced parsley
Boil the noodles for 9 minutes in 4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. Skin the frankfurters. Melt the shortening, add the onion and frankfurters and cook, stirring constantly, until the latter are well browned. Remove the frankfurters. Discard the browned onion and add to the shortening, the flour made into a paste with 2 tablespoons of water, the tomatoes, celery, salt, pepper and mustard. Cook 15 minutes. Pour the sauce over the noodles arranged on a hot platter. In the center place the frankfurters garnished with the parsley. Elbow macaroni may be substituted for the noodles.
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Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Ile de France	New York, Dec. 26	Dec. 24, 8:00 pm	Dec. 26, 8:00 am
American Trader	New York, Dec. 27	Dec. 26, 8:00 pm	Dec. 27, 8:00 am
‡Conte di Savoia	New York, Dec. 28	Dec. 27, 8:00 pm	Dec. 28, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Manulani	San Francisco, Dec. 31	Dec. 26, 4:00 pm	Dec. 26, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco, Jan. 7	Jan. 2, 4:00 pm	Jan. 2, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro, Jan. 9	Jan. 4, 4:00 pm	Jan. 4, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*General Sherman	Portland, Dec. 31	Dec. 26, 4:00 pm	Dec. 26, 7:30 pm
President Jackson	Victoria, Jan. 4	Dec. 30, 4:00 pm	Dec. 30, 7:30 pm

*Must be specially addressed. †France only. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Boston Day... Christmas, Schools, Amoskeag

(Continued from Page 1)

pigeons on the common, and horses on the street might be assured extra grain or an apple or carrot.

N. E. Once Banned Christmas Observance

Christmas was once banned in New England for sixty years and the observance of the holiday was punished by a fine, according to records in Harvard College library. Anyone who feasted on Christmas day or who made the day a holiday by staying away from work was fined five shillings.

The Dutch in New York observed Christmas from the time of their first settlement, but the Massachusetts colony did not repeal the law against the holiday until 1681.

In Connecticut early laws not only prohibited Christmas, but also forbid the making of mince pie, card playing, dancing, and the use of any musical instrument except a drum, trumpet, or Jew's harp.

Celebration Is Held At the Customs House

Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, ranking federal official in New England and direct representative of the President, acted as a distributor of largess today. At the first celebration ever held in the big tower, including carol singing by 250 ERA singers and trumpet carols by four others, promotions were announced for nine customs employees.

Five new workers, taken from idle Civil Service men, have been given positions, the first replacements in the customs service for some years. During the past year, 35 customs workers have been promoted to higher grades, and for several months imports have shown a steady increase with heavier customs receipts in the form of duties collected on imports, he declared.

Indicted—Two Men Involved in School Charges

The grand jury investigating Boston's school affairs met for 15 minutes today, voted another indictment against Frederick T. Carroll and Robert T. Brown, both known in South Boston political circles, and then adjourned until Monday, apparently determined not to mar the spirit of the holiday with further stirring of the multiplex charges of graft and corruption that have been one of Boston's chief items of concern these past two weeks.

Maintaining the same viewpoint, District Attorney William J. Foley today accepted promises of attorneys for both men that their clients will voluntarily surrender Thursday morning. This permits them to spend Christmas at home with their children.

Both men were named in three joint indictments on 28 counts, voted late yesterday after the Grand Jury had heard a stream of 21 witnesses pour out their versions of alleged bartering of teachers jobs and school contracts by so-called "bagmen."

Both men are reputed friends of Dr. Charles E. Mackey, School Committeeman, and it is presumed they were the two referred to in his statement issued last week.

In the statement Dr. Mackey pointed out that both men have excellent records as citizens. He said he had known them for many years, and that he could not believe rumors published about them.

Amoskeag—Permit To Reorganize Sought

The debt-ridden, mile-long Amoskeag mills of Manchester, N. H., today filed a petition with the Federal District Court of Boston, asking for permission to reorganize under Section 77B of the new Bankruptcy Act. Closing its doors more than two months ago because of processing taxes and overproduction, the Amoskeag had been the source of state and federal investigations for several weeks.

The petition was signed by Frederic C. Dumaine, treasurer of the corporation. The petition stated that the mills operated for a loss of $1,008,547 in 1934 and $668,528 for the first six months of this year, without deductions for depreciations. In 1933, the plant showed its last profit, estimated at $31,000 for the year. Its chief liability was $11,000,000 in 6 per cent gold bonds, maturing in 1948.

Notice of the petition was immediately sent to stockholders and creditors and a hearing set for Jan. 20. Then the court will decide whether the company will reorganize in its present hands or new trustees be appointed. The possibilities for reopening on a lower operating scale were considered good, a welcome sign to more than 10,000 idle workers.

Cranberries—Yield of 486,500 Barrels Reported

Cranberry bogs of the nation this year yielded 486,500 barrels of bright red globes with which to make turkey taste like turkey for the country's Christmas dinner tomorrow. Three fifths came from Massachusetts.

The New England Crop Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture announced that this year's crop represents a slight increase over 1934 production. But, with the exception of last year, it was the smallest output since 1921, and was considerably less than the average yield of 581,023 barrels between 1928 and 1932.

While production was low, the berries had good size and color. And what made bog farmers happiest—prices averaged higher than in 1934.

Reward—$1000 for Capture of Guard Killers

Governor Curley announced today that he was offering $1000 reward for the apprehension of Edward Gaunelli and Anthony Repucci who are being sought for the murder of Prison Officer Walter R. Doucette when he was conducting them from the Dedham Superior Court to State Prison yesterday afternoon.

Meanwhile, Chief Justice Wilfred O. Bolster of the Municipal Court issued murder warrants for the two convicts and District Attorney was preparing to submit the case to the Grand Jury (which meets next Monday) as soon as Gaunelli and Perucci are apprehended.

Using the tragic slaying as a stepping-stone to prevent future breaks of this kind, Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman announced that from now on two guards would accompany two prisoners instead of the one guard who has been considered sufficient in the past. Mr. Lyman is also studying:

1. The use of special cars such as police wagons instead of taxis for transporting prisoners. He added, however, that escapes have been made even from police cars.

2. The position of parole officers who are sent to bring captured convicts to Massachusetts from other states. Their situation has been the same as that of prison officers—one guard to either one or two prisoners. Mr. Lyman stated that nothing has happened to date but that this did not necessarily insure the future.

3. Whether guards should be equipped with guns or gas bombs. The commissioner himself tends to favor the latter since prisoners might seize guns and would be expert in their use. A gas bomb on the other hand, affects anyone in its vicinity. However, he will not force those guards who prefer firearms to abandon them.

Commissioner Lyman expects to make definite recommendations in the future. He is going to confer with Carl Raymond, budget commissioner, concerning any added expense which his recommendations would involve.

Relief—WPA Pay Checks All Sent Out

Most encouraging news in Boston today came from Arthur G. Rotch, WPA head. It was to the effect that Massachusetts relief rolls are 4000 lower than last month and 51,000 less than the peak relief load of last March. On relief rolls today there were 147,000 persons. Of these 120,000 were on WPA.

Pay checks for 77,000 workers have been put in the malls the last four days, Mr. Rotch said. The total pay roll was $2 310,000, believed to be the largest ever issued in Massachusetts.

All current and back pay has now been given WPA workers, he said.

Labor—Seeks Action On Child Amendment

Big guns of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor barked twice today giving warning of labor's intense interest in the legislative session which will open here next week. Petitions seeking ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment were filed as was a bill seeking to raise the school age limit from 14 years to 16 years.

Both were featured in Labor's legislative program last year.

The child labor amendment was defeated last year when Cardinal O'Connell expressed disapproval of the measure. The school age limit was sponsored by labor in order to keep children in school and off the market for jobs. The bill had the support of the then Commissioner of Education, Dr. Payson Smith, but failed to pass.

Liquor—Pictures of Celebrities in 'Ads' Hit

A bill to prohibit the use of pictures of historic characters or characters made famous in literature by liquor advertisers was filed in the House of Representatives by Roland D. Sawyer of Ware today. He said his action was prompted from observing widespread use made of a picture of Santa Claus by a whisky concern.

"If there is any temperance sentiment left in this state," Representative Sawyer said, "I feel sure it will back my bill seeking to stop such exhibitions."

Income Tax—Average For N. E. Was $87.16 in 1933

The average New England taxpayer turned over $87.16 to Uncle Sam in 1933—a little more than the Massachusetts motorist pays for compulsory auto insurance. This was one of the statistics revealed in the annual report of the bureau of internal revenue, just released.

Five of the 387,567 New Englanders who paid $33,791,841 in federal taxes had an income more than $1,000,000 each, a tidy little sum considering that 1933 was not an overly fat year. Less fortunate, of course, were the 27 persons whose income was between $100,000 and $150,000, the 11 between $150,000 and $200,000, the five between $200,000 and $250,000 and three of the remaining 10 whose income was more than $250,000 but less than a $1,000,000.

Here's the 1933 tabulation for New England:

Connecticut: 81,850 persons paid taxes of $8,691,835 on total net income of $257,310,810.

Maine: 19,435 paid $710,312 on $55,819,385.

Massachusetts: 231,960 paid $19,763,997 on $682,666,696.

New Hampshire: 15,458 paid $833,674 on $41,555,501.

Rhode Island: 29,489 paid $3,452,803 on $92,589,659.

Vermont: 9375 paid $339,000 on $23,937,326.

These figures do not include the 38,132 corporations who paid out $37,917,000 in taxes on earnings of $268,520,000.

Pequot Mills—It's Happy Christmas for 2350 Workers

The last chapter was inserted today in the story of the Pequot Mills strike of several weeks' duration, which ended nearly two months ago. Usually the happy ending comes when the owners of closed mills and striking workers sign an agreement which merely throws the looms into action once more. It was found, however, that the renewal of good relationships between employer and employee has meant the biggest pay rolls in the more than 50 years of Pequot activities, a lower machine load and an excellent competitive position in the market. Some 2350 workers were found hard at their tasks, the high peak of employment in the mills' history.

The mills, according to J. Foster Smith, business agent for the company, are operating all their 4047 looms on a first shift of 40 hours and 1500 looms on a second shift. Stock has been brought to a very low point, a large amount of orders are on hand for perhaps a year of steady employment for all now on the job. Another Christmas story worth telling after the several weeks' chaos of strikes and riotings.

Fishermen—They Flock Into Port for Christmas

Boston Fish Pier today resembled a forest. Towering masts were clustered about the piling as half a hundred ships rocked idly by. As with a magnet, fishermen from the entire North Atlantic had been drawn into port. It was the afternoon before Christmas, and that is a time when men who go down to the sea in ships—both in stormy weather and clear—sail homeward for a day ashore.

Only a score of the big fleets that hail from Boston or Gloucester will remain outside. These are the vessels with a lean haul. To return home would spell heavy losses. But Christmas will be celebrated just the same. Most of them will lash a tree to the masthead tomorrow — will place laurel and holly in the forecastle. Yes, and turkey galore has been stored on ice. It means that holiday dinner, with all the fixin's, can be served tomorrow when men "lay off" from hauling trawls or dragging nets.

Coast guardsmen alone remain on full time. The off-shore patrol to aid ships in distress and halt smuggling must be maintained on every wintry sea.

While salt water sailors are snugly in port, Capt. William H. Wincipaw and his son played aerial Santa Claus today, and tomorrow will continue their work of dropping supplies, as well as remembrances, to 91 of Uncle Sam's outposts along the New England coast.

Pardons—Governor Hands Gift to Seven Men

Minus whiskers and a red suit, Governor Curley played the role of Santa Claus today in his offices on Beacon Hill. Smiling across a broad-topped desk, the Commonwealth executive presented seven state prison inmates with full pardons under parole as a Christmas gift tagged "from the Governor and his Council."

To receive this generosity, six residents were called to State House from the prison colony at Norfolk; a seventh from Charlestown. The "guest list": Wojciech Birusz, Salem; William G. Henry, Dorchester; William Hooper, Lynn; Morris Levine, Holyoke; Thomas J. Panetta, Cambridge; Samuel Powers, Westfield, and Joseph Zinkowitch, Worcester.

Originally, the Governor had planned a Christmas party for eight. But the name of Henry A. Gardner, Worcester pyromaniac, was finally withdrawn after a noisy hearing by the Council. Neighbors and officials in his home city had objected strongly to clemency.

While Christmas was being celebrated within, the State House grounds blazed forth a greeting to all who live in Massachusetts—a public card with lighted letters three feet high.

At the City Hall John J. Douglass, Commissioner of Penal Institutions, exceeded the Governor in holiday largess. Thirty persons, serving terms of from one to eighteen months, were released in recognition of the season.

Milk—Court Ruling On AAA License Stands

A bit of undercover strategy is the way that milk dealers today looked upon yesterday's action of the Federal Government. It dropped its appeal against a Federal Court ruling holding the Greater Boston AAA milk marketing license unconstitutional.

It all hinges on the so-called equalization pool whereby dealers pay farmers on the basis of the milk surplus on the market to be sold as butter, cheese, ice cream and other dairy by-products.

It works as follows.

One farmer sells all his milk in fluid form. Another sells one half in fluid form, the other half as surplus or in by-product form. The first farmer is paid wholly on the high fluid milk price; the other is paid but one-half rate on the lower surplus price basis.

The contested license forces these farmers to pool their milk, the first farmer sharing in the losses of the second who cannot sell all his milk at fluid prices. The idea—to make the prices paid to all New England farmers uniform. The alleged effect is a penalty on farmers efficient enough to sell all their milk in fluid form.

The fluid milk farmers objected. Judge Elisha H. Brewster last May ruled the license unenforcible but told dealers to keep contributing to the equalization pool until the circuit court should hear the federal appeal next January. The chances are that the AAA would have lost. But by dropping the appeal and pushing an entirely new license the Federal Government will force dealers to start unconstitutional proceedings all over again.

Dealers declared that the new agreement has all the evils of the old one only in better legal language. The milk war had seemed to be about over; but David Greer, counsel for the objecting dealers, says it has just started.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Program Features Are in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Dickens's "Christmas	Address, President	Address, President	Hits and Encores;
5:15	Carol," sketch.....	Roosevelt	Roosevelt	records; talks...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	NBC vocalist	"Jack Armstrong"	Mayor Mansfield...
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Clara, Lu and Em.	"Dick Tracy," sk..	Hits and Encores...
6:00	News; Supper Show...	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Studio monologist.....	News; records.....	Sport Comment...	News of Youth....
6:30	News; feature.....	"Better Homes"...	"Musicalities"	Studio speakers...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	News; Big Ben.....	Vocal program....	News Service.....
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Myrt and Marge".	Amateur program,
7:15	Relay from England..	"Popeye" sketch...	J. Farrell; orch....	Col. Jay C. Flippen, conductor...
7:30	Lum and Abner.....	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch..	
7:45	"Old English Carols"	Strange Facts.....	Boake Carter, news	Amateur program,
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer	Leo Reisman's Or..	"Lavender and Old	Col. J. C. Flippen, conductor...
8:15	Dean sketch.....	soloists; speaker..	Lace"; soloists....	
8:30	Edgar Guest in "Wel-	Wayne King and	Lawrence Tibbett;	'Music for Today';
8:45	come Valley".....	his orchestra.....	Veerhees's Orch..	soloists; orchestra
9:00	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	N.T.G. & his Girls;	Cass Loma Orch.;	Stevens's Orch....
9:15	Mario Chamlee, tenor	comedy; orchestra	Walter O'Keefe...	News Service.....
9:30	"Regina Victoria" and	"Jumbo"; extrava-	Fred Waring and	Cy Delman's Or....
9:45	"The New Penny"...	ganza; music.....	his Pennsylvani-	Eddy Brown, violin;
10:00	Wendell Hall.....	Sigmund Romberg;	ans; soloists and	concert orchestra
10:15	Beacon Hill carols....	soloists; orchestra	chorus; piano duo	"World Parade"...
10:30	WBZA players, from	Joe Reichman and	Dramatized news..	Thompkins's Orch.
10:45	Springfield studio....	his orchestra.....	Spotlight Revue...	"Poet's Gold".....
11:00	Reports; news; "Ever-	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Riverside bells....
11:15	green and Tinsel"...	"Ah Wilderness"...	Thompkins's Orch.	Holiday sketch....
11:30	Ed. MacHugh, songs..	"Old Cradle Songs"	Anson Weeks's Or.	"A Fable in Beth-
11:45	Trinity Chimes.....	Speaker; chimes...	Jimmy Joy's Orch..	lehem," sketch...

Wednesday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Weather; news; reports	Russian Choir.....	Voice of Experience	Noonday Musicale,
12:15	Kay Fayre, songs.....	Negro skit.....	The Merrymakers.	organ and piano.
12:30	"Story of Christmas";	Same as WBZ	"Mary Marlin"...	"Chapel Chimes"...
12:45	relays from Bethle-	Same as WBZ	"Five Star Jones"..	Italian sketch.....
1:00	hem and other cities	Christmas Party:	"Voice of Boston"	Italian soloists; in-
1:15	of the world	soloists; orchestra	Shopping talks....	strumentalists ...
1:30	NBC male quartet....	Christmas Turkey	News Service.....	Pete Woolery; or..
1:45	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Trot; orchestra...	Bob Crosby's Orch.	Gossip Club.....
2:00	Magic Key; Cleveland	"Christmas Orato-	Handel's "Messiah	Concert orchestra
2:15	Orchestra, Artur	rio" of Saint-	performed by the	recordings .....
2:30	Rodzinski, conductor;	Saens; soloists;	Akron Civic Cho-	Jack Arthur, bar.;
2:45	Lucrezia Bori, sop....	Morus & orches..	rus; soloists.....	concert orchestra.
3:00	Victor Herbert's oper-	Pop. orch.; soloists	Christmas concert,	News Service.....
3:15	etta, "Babes in Toy-	"Mr. Perkins".....	Los Angeles Sym-	Male quartet.....
3:30	land"; soloists; cho-	"Vic and Sade"...	phony Orchestra,	"Musical Capers"...
3:45	rus; orchestra.....	"The O'Neills"...	P. Monteux, cond.	Bible Stories.....
4:00	"Betty and Bob".....	"Canada broadcasts	"The First Christ-	Organ recital.....
4:15	Harpsichord recital..	Christmas"; relays	mas"; holiday sk.	"Let's Remember"...
4:30	"Musical Review of	from principal	Al Roth's Orch...	Studio orchestra...
4:45	1935"; popular songs	Canadian cities...	"At the Ritz".....	Hits and Encores:
5:00	by soloists; chorus;	Al Pearce and his	Dickens's "Christ-	Shopping talks
5:15	orchestra	Gang; variety.....	mas Carol," sk...	and recordings....
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Tom Mix sketch...	"Jack Armstrong".	Shop talks; records
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Clara, Lu and Em.	Dick Tracy sketch.	Og, Son of Fire...
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"Mr.-Mrs. Magoogie".	News; records.....	Sport comment...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Dance orchestra...	State House talk..	Report; "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Record program...	Quartet; duo.....	Voices"; sketch...
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch..	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	"Capt. Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra".....	Hawaiian music...	Fisher's Or.; solos
7:30	"Lum and Abner"....	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch.	Organ recital.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	Musical Moments..	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch..
8:00	"Rendezvous"; solo-	"One Man's Fam-	Cavalcade of	Master of Mystery;
8:15	ists; vocal trio; orch.	ily"; dramatic sk.	America; drama .	dramatic sketch..
8:30	"House of Glass";	"N. E. Parade".....	Burns and Allen;	Boy from Ireland.
8:45	sketch; orchestra....	Three Merry Men	Ted Husing; orch.	Golf lesson.....
9:00	John Charles Thomas;	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons, soprano;	Stevens's Orch.....
9:15	Frank Tours' Orch...	night; Fred Allen	chorus; orchestra	"Horse Sense".....
9:30	"20,000 Years in Sing	and company; so-	Ray Noble's Orch.;	Bruins - Rangers
9:45	Sing"; sketch.....	loists; orchestra..	C. Boswell; trio..	hockey game, by
10:00	NBC Cinema Theater:	Frank Crumit; so-	Over the Heather.	Frank Ryan.....
10:15	sketches; orchestra..	loists; players; or.	Cy Delman's Or...	Special program
10:30	Hollywood Gossip....	Wagner's 'Siegfried	Dramatized news..	from Bost. Arena,
10:45	"Band Goes to Town"	Idyll'; orchestra..	Spotlight Revue...	Gerry Harrison...
11:00	Reports; news;	Joe Forecasts; news....	News Service.....	Abe Lyman and
11:15	Rines's Orchestra ..	Sports; music.....	Stevens's Orch....	his orchestra.....
11:30	Al Donahue and	his Joe Reichman and	Anson Weeks's Or.	Claude Hopkins &
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra.....	Jan Garber's Or...	his orchestra.....

Thursday's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), Radio Guild: Shakespeare's "Henry V," Part 1.
5:15 WEEI (WEAF), "From an Irish Fireside": Padriac Colum, Irish poet.

Dinner and After

7:45 WEEI (WEAF), "Life Studies," Tom Powers.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Hendrik Willem Van Loon, author.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Rudy Vallee Hour: guest soloists; comedy; sketch; orchestra.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final": dramatizations of the news.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ), NBC String Symphony concert, Frank Black, conductor.
8:30 WAAB (WOR), Little Symphony Orchestra concert; tenor soloist.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), "Charles J. Smith and wife," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Casa Loma Orchestra, Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), "America's Town Meeting": "Literature and Life," William Lyon Phelps, Fannie Hurst, Christopher Morley, others.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Helen Jepson; Ramona; King's Men; soloists.
10:15 WMEX (WMCA), New York Americans-Montreal Maroons hockey game, Madison Square Garden.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Roy Shields and his orchestra; soloists; piano duo.
12:00 WEEI (WEAF), Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc) (WBZ), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30.

"I MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"In Old Kentucky," with Will Rogers. 3:35, 6:25, 9:14. Also "Remember Last Night." 2:30, 5:10, 7:55.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Color cartoon, "Night Before Christmas," "March of Time," "Feminine Invasion," "Paramount Pictorial," and "Happy Though Married," with Edgar Kennedy.

FINE ARTS—Disney program: Six Silly Symphonies, four Mickey Mouse cartoons. "Skiing in Austria" is held over. 1, 2:40, 4:20, 6, 7:45, 9:30. Disney program ends at 6 p. m. tomorrow. Première of "La Maternelle" 8:45 (seats reserved opening performance, only).

UPTOWN—"So Red the Rose." 12:35, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. "In Old Kentucky." 2, 5:15, 8:30.

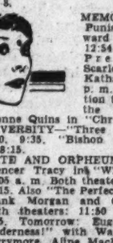
MODERN—James Cagney and Margaret Lindsay in "Frisco Kid." 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Mary Burns, Fugitive," with Sylvia Sidney and M. Douglas. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Wendy Barrie and John Howard in "Millions in the Air." Fenway: 2:21, 4:58, 7:35, 10:12. Paramount: 9, 11:26 a. m., 2:02, 4:38, 7:14, 9:50. Also "Scrooge," with Sir Seymour Hicks and Donald Calthrop. Based on Charles Dickens's "A Christmas Carol." Fenway: 1:06, 3:42, 6:19, 8:50. Paramount: 10:12 a. m., 12:48, 3:24, 6, 8:36. Tomorrow: Screen version of Rafael Sabatini's "Captain Blood." Also "Trouble in Toyland."

BOSTON—Charles Bickford in "East of Java." 11:30 a. m., 2:12, 4:54, 7:36, 10:18. Also screen adaptation from Gene Stratton Porter's novel "Freckles." 10:08 a. m., 12:30, 3:22, 6:14, 8:36. Tomorrow: Victor Jory, Florence Rice and Norman Foster in "Escape From Devil's Island." Stage: "International Scandals," with Everett Marshall and Little Miss Bates.

TREMONT—"Thunder in the Night." 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:30. Also "Tarzan and His Mate." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"In Old Kentucky." 3:40, 6:45, 10. "3 Kids and a Queen." 2, 5, 8.



Dionne Quins in "Christmas Party."

UNIVERSITY—"Three Musketeers." 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Bishop Misbehaves." 1:45, 5, 8:15.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Whipsaw." Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 4:10, 7:15, 10:15. Also "The Perfect Gentleman," with Frank Morgan and Cicely Courtneidge. Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55. Tomorrow: Eugene O'Neill's "Ah Wilderness!" with Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore, Aline MacMahon, and others. Also "If You Could Only Cook!"

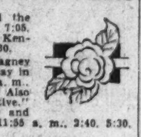
METROPOLITAN—Shirley Temple in "The Littlest Rebel." 11:19 a. m., 1:59, 4:48, 7:47, 10:27. Stage: "Santas on Parade." Sevitsky's Orchestra.

Other Events

CHRISTMAS EVE PROGRAM—Carol singers, bands, tableaux, municipal Christmas tree, and group singing, City of Boston municipal observance of Christmas, Boston Common, 5:30 to midnight.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Open house, 3 Joy Street, 7 to 10.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Open house, Dr. Richard Cabot and his carolers, 9.



HARVARD UNIVERSITY—Christmas Eve reception and open house to all Harvard students, at the home of President and Mrs. Conant. Readings by Prof. C. T. Copeland, 17 Quincy Street, Cambridge, 8.

MASS. SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS—Tenth annual Christmas Eve open house. Admission cards required. 9 Walnut Street. 7:30 to 9:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Program of carols by the Copley Trio, 8:30.

Tomorrow

Music

SOUTH COVE ERA CONCERT—Concert by the South Cove Community Chorus and Christmas program, Chinese Y. M. C. A., 56 Tyler Street, 8.

Other Events

SOUTH END ERA DRAMATICS—Community Theater at South End House, 48 Rutland Street, 2:30.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Employees' Children's Christmas party, 12:30.

Thursday

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Gothic Art" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis, 11.

REPERTORY THEATER—"The Water Babies" presented by the Junior League Players, 10:30 a. m.

ROXBURY ERA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes, Brooks Hall, Dudley Street Baptist Church, 139 Dudley Street, 2:30.

MEMORIAL—"Crime and Punishment," with Edward Arnold, 10:39 a. m., 12:54, 3:09, 5:24, 7:39. Preview of "Sylvia Scarlett," featuring Katharine Hepburn 10 p. m. Tomorrow in addition to the Hepburn film the screen offers the

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Scolding for Watt?

Teachers' oath champions are gleefully predicting a gubernatorial call down for Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and Governor Curley-appointed member of the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

The oratorical Scot recently had the temerity to brand the Governor's new State Commissioner of Education, James G. Reardon, as "unfit" because he favored the teachers' oath 1000 per cent. Mr. Watt and numerous outstanding educators consider the oath "communistic" legislation, designed to regiment teacher and student thought as in dictatorial countries." By supporting the oath, Mr. Reardon is deserting the teachers, Mr. Watt charges.

Those persons back of the oath legislation assert Mr. Watt is guilty of striking down the official arm that has aided him in the past, for he owes his $6000-a-year State position to Governor Curley. They believe he should keep his verbal rapier sheathed when the Governor makes other appointments, whether or not they affect labor. For his recent impetuosity they expect him to receive a curt summons to the gubernatorial woodshed.

For Labor First

Evidentally, however, the prognosticators know Mr. Watt but little. This is not the first time he has opposed the Governor's actions. Just before his appointment to the Unemployment Compensation Commission, he differed with the Governor on an appointment and forced a change. Yet he received the state post.

Mr. Watt undoubtedly will continue his attacking policy. He regards his state position as a labor post. Actually he is labor's representative on the commission and he contends that as labor's representative both at the State House and at the federation office he is entitled to voice his opinions on various activities affecting labor.

More than once he has told the writer that he would resign from his Beacon Hill post the minute it conflicted with his labor policies. It appears logical, therefore, that if the Governor attempted to place a muzzle on Mr. Watt, the latter would refuse to wear it, even to the extent of resigning.

Ideals Above Politics

To those interested in more efficient and better government, it is refreshing that some state officials refuse to sacrifice their ideals and purposes to politics.

But in this case, it does not appear that Mr. Watt will have to sacrifice his ideals. As labor owes Governor Curley something for his support during the 1935 legislative session, so the Governor owes labor much for its support during the 1934 election fight.

Organized labor aided Mr. Curley tremendously by its unrelenting attack on Gaspar G. Bacon's labor record. It is no secret that this campaign swung many a vote into the Curley column.

Governor Curley, of course, wishes to retain the labor vote. In this State, still industrial despite plant migrations to the South, the organized labor vote is an important asset. If the Governor attempted to "crack down" on Mr. Watt, he would be courting election reprisals from labor.

Such reprisals would be dangerous during the 1936 campaign, which promises to be torrid, to say the least, particularly with many persons claiming the Governor is losing strength politically.

Repeal of Oath Law

As for the teachers' oath, there is some indication of a repeal attempt in 1936. The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor has under consideration such a proposal, submitted by various affiliated teacher groups.

Some opponents, however, believe 1936 will not be an opportune year for a repeal attempt. The same legislators will be seated in the House and Senate, except in a few cases, who, in 1935, passed the oath.

Probably few will change their decision on the matter, with the American Legion and others wheeling into line all possible verbal guns in its defense, some oath opponents contend.

If the federation is convinced by this argument it possibly will delay its attack until 1937. But the fight is certain to start sooner or later.

Edgar M. Mills

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Carols and Candles Betoken Christmas on Beacon Hill

Old houses on Mount Vernon, Joy, Chestnut Streets and Louisburg Square emanate charm of a past century and the star of peace glows for all the world.

Creche in Window of Boston University

School of Religion and Social Work Shows Wood Figures Made by Göhring, a Munich Artist. They Were Brought From Germany by Dr. Henry H. Meyer, Dean of the School

Christmas again in Boston, and with light, unhurried feet many thousand persons tread the busy streets, stopping to breathe a delighted, frost-ringed "Oh!" at the Della Robbia plaque with its molded Madonna set in a window in Joy Street, joining spontaneously in a carol threading its melody across the Common.

Candles once more are lighted in the windows of Louisburg Square, and in Cedar and Chestnut, Pinckney and Mount Vernon Streets. Still the frail charm hovers, the garlanded, fragrant atmosphere of 150 years ago, as twentieth century families forget the whir of the motor and gather, for at least one evening in the year, around the proud marble fireplaces of their ancestors.

The Star of Peace

Yet something brighter than candles illumines Beacon Hill—something softly radiant, burning with a purity of purpose that no winter's gale can dim. It is bigger than a million candles, for it is the star of international friendship, and its light has increased in power year by year until today no fewer than six peace-loving organizations are represented on Mount Vernon Street alone.

In one building, No. 40, of this hilly thoroughfare once known, rather prophetically as Olive Street, are housed the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Association, the World Peace Foundation, and International Educational Pictures, Inc.

Of Wide Influence

How great an influence the first has had on local opinion during the past few years can only be surmised by the eagerness with which its work has been supported in home and club and college, and the increasing favor it has found wherever a world-embracing sentiment has prevailed.

Occupying the first floor of this stately old mansion, with its fine, paneled woodwork, parquet floors and sliding, mirror partitions, and sharing the second with the League of Nations Association, are the offices of the World Peace Foundation, founded by the late Edwin Ginn, Boston publisher, who set aside $1,000,000, in 1909, to become available at his passing, for a campaign against war.

Not for Statesmen

When making this provision he stated: "It is not so desirable at present to bring statesmen or politicians into the fold. With the money I shall give, and whatever others may add, I hope we shall be able to arouse enough interest to bring the governments of the world to our point of view. When the business interests of the world demand peace, the governments will yield."

It is this Foundation which is the American agent of the League of Nations publications and of the output of the International Labor Office and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Of High Attainment

Such names as those of Stephen Duggan, Frank Aydelotte, Manley O. Hudson, A. Lawrence Lowell and Bliss Perry, who have been among its trustees, indicate the character of the organization.

Those who pause in their wandering on the Hill this Christmas Eve, to watch the film version of the history of the Oberammergau Passion Play, exhibited in the window of the lower floor offices at No. 40, may learn for the first time about the unique agency, International Educational Pictures, Inc., seeking to promote friendly relations between peoples by distributing films showing the special manners, customs, industries, arts and religion of many countries, in their logical perspective—a decidedly constructive, educational project carried on, often at a great sacrifice of personal interests, by two young believers in world peace—Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Warren.

Depicts Passion Play History

The film shown on Christmas Eve, which outlines the development of the Passion Play, in the village of Oberammergau, and shows the actors at their simple, daily occupations, is characteristic of the films accessible on many hundreds of subjects, with settings throughout the world.

Proceeding to the next block of buildings on Mount Vernon Street, to No. 20, where three fine old Boston houses have been connected to accommodate the school of religious education and social service of Boston University, the traveler will see another window decoration symbolic of "Peace on earth, good will to men," in the form of a nativity scene composed of wood figures of rare charm purchased two years ago, in Munich, from peasant craftsmen, by Dr. Henry H. and Mrs. Meyer.

School a Peace Center

Dr. Meyer is dean of the school, which he describes as "one of the international peace centers of New England." The purpose of the school, where students of every nationality and every denomination are enrolled, is to bring the force of religious motive into social service.

"We emphasize," Dean Meyer told a Monitor representative, "the indispensability of religious approach, the therapeutic use of religion in social adjustments and in the rehabilitation of broken personalities."

Nothing could be more international in character than Christmas Eve in the Meyer home.

Of Many Races They Come

To this hospitable apartment come Indian, Greek, Spaniard, Frenchman, German, Englishman, Dane, Chinese, Japanese, Mexican, and many another foreign-born student, to join in carol singing in his native tongue and the differing tongues of his new friends.

Mrs. Meyer has many tender recollections of groups of the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, of which she is one of the advisers. Among the many treasures there from the far corners of the world, a number of which are expressions of gratitude from students made welcome in a strange land, it would be difficult for any newcomer not to find something to strike a warm, familiar chord.

A Walk at Midnight

Carols around the piano, then cake and nuts and fruit cup, and a walk on the Common at midnight to see the huge tree lighted, are the simple and satisfying program which draws such groups to the Meyer home on the eve of Dec. 25.

Crossing Mount Vernon Street, a little higher up the hill, the rambler will find the yule logs blazing a welcome on the hearth of the International Society of Christian Endeavor, as they have blazed for many years now, to hearten the members of this youth organization which supports so many fine, constructive enterprises and embraces more than 80 different evangelical denominations.

All World Among Visitors

Stanley B. Vandersall, associate secretary of the society states that when the building, which is the world's headquarters of the movement, was dedicated in 1918, "100,000 contributors from every part of the world looked upon it with pride and satisfaction.

"To it, come annually, hundreds of visitors from many parts of the world. From it, proceed the plans and communications touching the life of the movement in every land."

It is the spirit of Christmas on Beacon Hill.

Boston acknowledges the day, by singing in its churches, the hymn of its much-loved Phillips Brooks:

O, little town of Bethlehem,
How still we see thee lie;
Above thy deep and dreamless sleep
The silent stars go by; . . .

More Freighters Tied Up

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24 (AP)—Labor troubles brought the total of crew-less Pacific coast freighters to 21 Saturday. Nineteen coastwise steam schooners were tied up at four ports when seamen demanded six-hour days and higher overtime pay.

Keeping Man in Jail Costs Vermont Town More Than He Owes for Cows

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 24 (AP)—"Christmas is what you make it."

That's the philosophy of Edward Mingo today as he stokes the furnace at Rutland County Jail to fend the frigid blasts of a Vermont winter.

Mingo's calling is not furnace stoking; it's farming. He is spending his second Christmas in jail, however. The reasons: his own indiscretion, a unique law, his asserted poverty.

Mingo sold a few cows he didn't own. He said he had verbal permission. A $350 judgment was obtained against him. For not paying, he now has spent more than 570 days in jail. Under the law, he may stay there forever. Under the law, his townspeople in near-by West Haven must pay his board. Already they have paid much more than the judgment.

But Mingo has hopes. A movement is afoot to seek another hearing of his case before the county commissioners. They will, he feels, believe him, that he is without funds, and permit him to take the poor debtor oath. Previously, the commissioners had declined. They felt he had some equity in his farm.

And so, as he stokes the fire, lends a hand in the jailer's household with Christmas preparations, he smiles a Christmas smile of "Good will to men," and says:

"Christmas is what you make it."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, continued cold tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below 10 degrees; moderate northwest winds.

New England States: Fair, tonight and Wednesday; continued cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds, fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	16	15	Minneapolis	-6	-8
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	24	22	New York	22	20
Denver	22	22	Norfolk	26	24
Helena	14	14	Philadelphia	22	22
Jacksonville	38	38	St. Louis	14	14
Kansas City	14	14	San Francisco	46	46
Los Angeles	50	50	Washington	24	24
Miami	46	46			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 24.
B—Minimum, Dec. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:22 p. m.; height, 8.2 feet.
Wednesday, 10:31 a. m.; height, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

England Blamed For Peace Scheme

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 24 (AP)—Former U. S. Senator Frederic C. Walcott of Connecticut, asserted yesterday that England's part in the peace plan to settle the Italo-Ethiopian war was inspired by fear of a raid by the Italian air fleet.

The state welfare commissioner, in one of his rare interviews, said that "one of the leading experts in avaiation in this country" had told him that Mussolini's "death squadron" of 125 planes can destroy 40 out of 50 fighting vessels within a radius of 1000 miles with little chance of a "miss."

Mr. Walcott charged that had the Anglo-French peace plan been approved, it "may have changed the course of history and might have wrecked the League of Nations."

Wagner Labor Act Decision Declared by Watt to Clear Way To Constitutional Amendment

The Missouri court decision branding the Wagner labor dispute bill unconstitutional clears the way for labor's drive to gain a new constitutional amendment giving the Federal Government stronger control over industry, Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, asserted today.

The American Federation of Labor, he said, is pledged to seek action on this amendment in Congress this year. The amendment, he explained, would give the Federal Government power to establish minimum standards regarding wages and hours, such as under the NRA, in addition to guaranteeing to labor its right of collective bargaining. The Wagner bill gives labor only the right to collective bargaining.

Felt Measure Invalid

Meanwhile, several representatives of Massachusetts industry declared today that they had felt from the start that the Wagner measure was unconstitutional.

Russell Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, asserted that as far as cotton mills are concerned, his organization deems the act unconstitutional on the ground that the mills are intrastate business, not interstate.

Mr. Fisher expects other decisions on the Wagner Act to be rendered shortly in the South. Several southern mills are fighting the act and have been called before the National Relations Board for alleged violations. No decisions are forthcoming in the North on the act, inasmuch as no northern industry has yet come in conflict with its provisions.

Prof. John J. Murray, associate commissioner of labor and industries, also held, the act unconstitutional, but his reason was different from that given by Judge Otis in his Missouri decision. The judge declared that labor disputes did not affect the flow of commerce, therefore the Wagner Act was unconstitutional. Professor Murray contended that the price-fixing provision in the act was the unconstitutional feature.

Expects Affirmation

Mr. Watt expects the United States Supreme Court to uphold the Missouri decision handed down on Saturday by Judge Merrill E. Otis of the federal court. The case concerned the Majestic Flour Mills of Aurora, Missouri.

"Human rights have always been sacrificed for property rights in court decisions throughout the history of the country, "Mr. Watt asserted. "It will be no different in this case."

The labor secretary ridiculed Judge Otis's statement that a dispute between employer and employees does not affect the flow of commerce. It was on these grounds that the judge declared the Wagner Act unconstitutional. Mr. Watt can imagine no serious labor dispute which would not affect the flow of commerce.

"The Wagner Labor Act," Mr. Watt added, "goes only part way toward the goal at which labor is aiming. The federal amendment, which will be passed sooner or later, will go all the way and raise human and labor rights to equality with property rights. Therefore, the adverse decision on the Wagner labor dispute act does labor a partial favor by forcing quicker action on the constitutional amendment."

Massachusetts, New York and other industrial states he explained, have much to gain from a federal amendment which would force other states to drop their present competitive advantages.

Kidnaping Act

Mr. Watt, now a member of the unemployment compensation commission as well as a labor federation official, believes, however, the labor dispute act is no more unconstitutional than the Lindbergh kidnaping act. Mr. Watt, while completely in accord with the Lindbergh act, declared it definitely conflicts with states' rights. The Lindbergh act has been accepted because it was necessary legislation. So it should be with the Wagner legislation.

The Missouri decision in no way will affect Mr. Watt's plan to seek passage of a state Wagner labor disputes act by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1936. A draft of the proposed bill will be presented shortly to the executive council of the labor federation for approval. This act, if passed, will provide for collective bargaining for labor in Massachusetts.

Parkman Not Ready

Senator Henry Parkman Jr., chairman of the Interstate Labor Compacts Commission, is not ready to say whether he will or will not support the measure, although he is eager to advance labor's position. He is not certain that there is great need for the measure in Massachusetts.

The Senator, while a labor supporter, favors exploration of every possible avenue for handling economic and industrial problems through state co-operation before attempting a federal constitutional amendment affecting labor and industry. As a result he stands opposite to Mr. Watt who contends that a federal amendment is necessary to gain for labor its rights.

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Aerial Attack Vs. Running Will Mark Bowl Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—In the Rose Bowl pigskin classic New Year's Day, Stanford and Southern Methodist will pit themselves against each other on that traditional question: "Which is better—a running or an aerial attack?"

Strangely enough, however, the outcome of this divergent tactical battle will not necessarily determine the winner. Stanford embraces running plays as the mainstay of its offense; but it warmly recalls three precious games during the past season which were won by field goals.

On the other hand, Southern Methodist has befuddled each and every opponent with its shifty ball-tossing both behind and beyond the line of scrimmage, and has won all its games almost at will.

Interest, then, centers on the two methods of offense, and it is a redeeming feature for the question of East-West supremacy, absent this season for the first time in the colorful history of the event which began in old Tournament Park in 1902 when the same Stanford lost to Michigan, 49-0.

Grayson and Moscrip

Robert H. Grayson, two-time All-America scampering back for the Indians, is definitely the man for the Mustangs to stop. All season he has scored from power plays and end sweeps or has put the ball in position for James H. Moscrip, another All-American, to drop back from end and place-kick for three points.

By no means, let it be understood, are the Southern Methodist gridders slated for an afternoon of defensive football. Robert Wilson, 150-pound All-America running back, will be a constant threat for long gains whenever the Mustangs have the ball. Fans here still remember his elusive jaunts when he led the victorious assault on the U. C. L. A. Bruins earlier in the season.

But what local fans mostly remember is the passing combination displayed by John Shuford, Shelley Burt, Robert Finley, and the sticky fingers belonging to Maco Stewart and William Tipton.

Shuford returns to the lineup for the first time since his appearance here more than a month ago, and his team mates have thought so much of his potentiality that he has been appointed to captain the squad.

Stanford has also enjoyed its share of restoration. Glenn H. Hamilton, backfield ace, was out of the lineup long enough to worry the Palo Alto contingent pointing to the annual "big game" with California at Berkeley and the conference championship. His return to the ranks in that game is considered by many to have been the deciding factor in the 13-0 victory. Somebody has to block out the infiltration while Moscrip and Grayson do their stuff.

Played U. C. L. A. in Bowl

It was the V. C. L. A. schedule which gave Southern Methodist its first chance to display its wares to Rose Bowl hosts, those who choose the opponents in the annual fracas and those who clamor for the opponents supposedly the best in the nation, exclusive of the Pacific Coast Conference. When the S. M. U. eleven traveled to Los Angeles to defeat the Bruins it left an impression of football ability that did almost as much as its record in Texas to bring the Mustangs out here for the blue-ribbon event.

"Razzle-dazzle" plays built around double and triple reverses, augmented by laterals, form the basis of the Mustang charge. The only thing that seems to keep the invaders from being the overwhelming favorite among local fans is that the University of Illinois displayed a similar brand of brilliant ball-playing in defeating the University of Southern California, only to crack when it returned to Middle West competition.

Stanford's record in the Rose Bowl keeps it from being installed the favorite, despite its masterful exhibitions on occasion. Playing against Alabama in the 1935 tilt, the Indians lost 29 to 13, after a season more outstanding than its present one. Stanford failed to score on Columbia and lost by seven points in 1934, Pittsburgh was beaten 7 to 6 in 1928, Alabama was tied 7 to 7 in 1927, and Notre Dame won 27 to 10 in 1925.

Where the Stanford Indian Will Try to Tame the S. M. U. Mustang

Fairchild Aerial Surveys, L. A. — The Rose Bowl, Pasadena, Calif.

Harvard Team Wins Chess League Title With Eight Points

H-Y-P-D Chess League Standing

College—	Won	Lost
Harvard	8	4
Yale	6	6
Princeton	6	6
Dartmouth	4	8

Individual Standing

	Won	Lost
Jackson Palmer Jr. '39, Harvard	3	0
R. H. Ryder '37S, Yale	3	0
J. B. Hickam '36, Harvard	2½	½
E. M. Lorenz '38, Dartmouth	2	1
E. J. Jackson '37, Princeton	2	1
M. M. Chatfield '36, Yale	2	1
John Alexander '39, Princeton	2	1
H. E. Schroeder '36, Harvard	1½	1½
Jerome Schmer '37, Dartmouth	1½	1½
E. W. Marchand '36, Harvard	1	2
R. L. Stilmar '39, Yale	1	2
G. H. Lucas '36, Princeton	1	2
P. R. Brown '37, Princeton	1	2
Richard Chase '38, Dartmouth	½	2½
E. M. Schara '37, Dartmouth	0	3
Cyril Endfield '38, Yale	0	3

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—Once more the Harvard University team carried off the Belden-Stephens trophy for the quadrangular intercollegiate chess league team championship, yesterday, at the Marshall Chess Club. Its team, composed of E. W. Marchand '36, J. B. Hickam '36, H. E. Schroeder '36, and the new member, Jackson Palmer Jr. '39, broke even with Yale in the final round, 2 to 2, giving them a total of seven victories, two draws, and three losses, a total of eight points.

Yale tied for second with Princeton, with five victories, and two draws, against six victories and no draws, giving them each six points. Dartmouth was fourth, with two victories and four draws, a total of four.

Individually, Robert H. Ryder '37S, for Yale, did the best work, winning all three of his games at the top board. On the second board, J. B. Hickam '36 of Harvard was best, with two victories and a draw. The third board was closely fought, with John Alexander '39, Princeton, with two victories out of three rounds, having the margin. The Harvard newcomer at board 4, Jackson Palmer Jr., '39, really tipped the scale in favor of the champions, winning all three of his matches.

In the final round, Hickam and Palmer were the Harvard winners, with Ryder completing his success by defeating Marchand, and Robert L. Stilmar '39 winning his first victory of the tournament from Schroeder.

Red Wing Scorers Low in Standing But Team Climbs

MONTREAL, Dec. 24 (AP)—It's team work and not individual stars that is getting results for the Detroit Red Wings in the National Hockey League.

Although the Wings are setting the pace for both sections of the circuit with a total of 20 points, only two of their players appear among the leading 18 scorers in the latest statistics issued by President Frank Calder. And they are far down the list, Herb Lewis being tied with six others for sixth place with 11 points, while Larry Aurie has compiled 10 points.

Lewis gave the best performance in the United States section last week, scoring twice to jump from seventh to his current position. He has tallied five goals and gained six assists, while Aurie has compiled his points with six goals and four assists.

Paul Thompson, the Chicago Black Hawks' ace, scored only once during the week, but the goal retained his position at the top of the list with 15 points and gained him a tie in total goals with Nick Metz, Toronto rookie, with nine each.

Chuck Conacher, big Toronto Maple Leafs wingman, broke out of a slump, counting one goal. He ended the week in undisputed possession of second place with 13 points. Tied for third were Harvey Jackson, Conacher's teammate, and two New York Rangers sharpshooters—Cecil Dillon and Frank Boucher. Each had compiled 12 points.

Spending nine minutes in the penalty box, Red Horner of the Leafs easily held his position as the circuit's "bad boy," with 59 minutes. Red Dutton, New York Americans manager, and Allan Shields, Montreal Maroons, were his closest rivals, each with 32 minutes on the penalty bench. The leading scorers:

	G	A	P
Thompson, Chicago	9	6	15
C. Conacher, Toronto	7	6	13
Dillon, Rangers	7	5	12
H. Jackson, Toronto	6	6	12
Boucher, Rangers	4	8	12
Metz, Toronto	9	2	11
Thoms, Toronto	7	4	11
Boll, Toronto	5	6	11
Lewis, Detroit	5	6	11
Romnes, Chicago	4	7	11
McFadyen, Chicago	2	9	11
Brydson, Rangers	4	7	11
Schriner, Americans	7	3	10
Aurie, Detroit	6	4	10
Oliver, Americans	4	6	10
Goldsworthy, Canadiens	6	3	9
Wiseman, Americans	5	4	9
Weiland, Boston	3	6	9

Maine Re-engages Coach

ORONO, Maine, Dec. 24 (AP)—Fred Brice, University of Maine's head football coach for 15 years, said last night that he had reconsidered a decision to retire after one more year of coaching, and had signed a new five-year contract. He said the new contract is effective in 1937. Reconsideration, Brice said, followed a letter he received from President Arthur A. Hauck of Maine on behalf of the board of trustees and the athletic board asking him to continue as head coach for at least five more years.

Baseball Returns to Coe

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa (AP)—Baseball will be resumed as a major sport at Coe College next spring after an absence from the schedule since 1930, Moray Eby, director of athletics, has announced. Work will be started at once on a schedule for the 1936 season. Thomas C. Hayden, director of physical education, who handled the sport here before, will coach the varsity nine, and Eby probably will take care of the freshman squad.

Hockey Veteran Retires

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24 (AP)—Capt. Gordon Fraser of the Pittsburgh Shamrocks hockey team hung up his stick today, saying he was through not only with the Shamrocks, but with the game as well. The star defenseman of the International League entry disclosed he notified President Ray Babcock of the club he is resigning because of dissatisfaction with conditions.

Marylebone Club Loses

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Dec. 24 (Canadian Press)—The first match of the Britons' New Zealand tour saw Wellington score a surprising victory over the Marylebone Cricket Club team by 14 runs yesterday. Playing on a wicket that gave bowlers the mastery throughout the game, M. C. C. was dismissed for 166 and 130, Wellington making 164 and 146.

Yellow Jackets Tie For First Place In Eastern Ice League

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts
Hershey B'ars	6	3	0	12
N. Y. Rovers	6	4	0	12
Pittsburgh Y. J.	6	4	0	12
Baltimore O.	4	7	0	8
Atlantic City S. C.	1	5	0	2

Metropolitan League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts.
Van Cortlandt B.	2	0	0	4
Sands Point T.	2	2	0	4
Curb Exchange T.	1	0	1	3
Jamaica Hawks	1	1	1	3
Stock Exchange B.	1	1	0	2
Manhattan Arrows	1	4	0	2

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—The Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets, with three victories and one defeat, have now climbed up into a tie for first place in the Eeastern Amateur Ice Hockey League, overtaking the Hershey Bars and the New York Rovers, with 12 points each. The Rovers, by defeating Pittsburgh, kept themselves in the tie, while Hershey lost both of its matches.

The Baltimore Orioles, with two victories over Atlantic City during the week, also advanced, but earlier defeats kept them still in fourth place, while Atlantic City is trailing, having only one victory, over the Rovers last Friday, to its credit.

This week, beginning on Christmas Night, will be a busy one for all of the teams, Baltimore coming to New York for the holiday bill, while Atlantic City goes to Hershey. Hershey will repay the visit at Atlantic City on Friday, while both Saturday and Sunday will see double bills, New York going to Atlantic City and Baltimore visiting Pittsburgh, with Atlantic City coming to New York on Sunday, and Hershey visiting Baltimore.

The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, which has charge of the amateurs, announces a triple-header for Christmas Night at Madison Square Garden, with a pair of Metropolitan League games, in addition to the Oriole-Rover clash. The two broker teams, representing the Stock Exchange and the Curb Exchange, will meet for the first time, and it is expected that Wall Street will turn out en masse to cheer their favorites. The Van Cortlandt Broncos, the league leaders, will clash with the Jamaica Hawks in another Metropolitan League contest.

Fifteen Bob Racers To Sail From New York Jan. 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 23—Fifteen bobsleigh racers will make up the United States team which sails Jan. 3 from New York. Their average age is 32 years and the single men outnumber the married men 8 to 7. They are typical Americans recruited from every walk of life—banker, guide, salesman, policeman, teacher, merchant, civil engineer, manager and mortician.

Six bobsleighs will be taken along. Each sleigh weighs approximately 585 pounds and costs $500.

The members of the American team are: William (Billy) Fiske, Curtis Stevens, Lake Placid, J. Hubert Stevens, Lake Placid, Francis W. Tyler, Lake Placid, John J. Shene, Lake Placid, Richard W. Lawrence, Branchville, N. J., Max T. Bly, Lake George, Crawford C. Merkel, Lake Placid Club, James Bickford, Lake Placid, Edward Varno, Lake Placid, Gilbert Colgate Jr., New York City, Donna Fox, Bronx, N. Y., Ivan Brown, Keene Valley, Alan M. Washbond, Keene Valley, and Robert Martin, Lake Placid.

Persons interested in amateur athletics or in Adirondack activities, or both, are being asked to assist with contributions. Donations may be sent to Gustavus T. Kirby, American Olympic Committee, 36 East 57th Street, New York City, or to the Adirondack Bobsled Club, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Abbott Wins in California

GLENDALE, Calif., Dec. 24 (AP)—Pat Abbott, a golfing Thespian who knew his lines and played them well, is the new southern California open champion. The Altadena (Calif.) amateur used Oakmont Club for his stage yesterday as he led a fine field of players through 72 holes to win with a total of 281 strokes, two less than his closest rival. While the stage actor and bit player in the movies was winning a handsome trophy to place alongside his western public links cup, Willie Goggin, sturdy San Francisco pro, walked off with the first cash prize of $750. Goggin, runner-up in the National P. G. A. championship three years ago, turned in a total of 283 strokes, one better than Macdonald Smith and Harold McSpaden. They tied for third place, worth $425 to each of them.

College Basketball Results

California 49, Temple 43.
DePaul 27, Wisconsin 22.
Kentucky 35, Pittsburgh 17.
Long Island 35, St. Joseph 30.
N. Y. U. 33, Brooklyn 25.
Purdue 54, Notre Dame 40.

Richards and Smith Win Squash Tourney

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Junius A. Richards of Rockaway Hunting Club emerged from his retirement sufficiently long enough to win, with the young Rockaway coach, John J. Smith, the first tournament for teams composed of club teams, one an amateur and the other a professional, ever staged in squash racquets. In the final they were opposed to the Essex Club pair, John H. Doeg, former U. S. lawn tennis champion, and Thomas Iannicelli, U. S. open squash tennis champion, and defeated them in straight games, 18—14, 15—7, 18—14. Smith was particularly effective, and played a great part in the victory.

Twenty-one teams competed, though Harvard Club, metropolitan champion, Racquet & Tennis Club, and New York Athletic Club, leading team of the Eastern Association, were not represented.

Union Club and University Club reached the quarterfinals in the first quarter, Essex Club and Fraternity Club, in the second, Rockaway Hunting Club and City Athletic Club in the third, and Union League Club and Princeton Club in the fourth.

Cincinnati Reds Book 12 Games With Tigers

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 23 (AP)—Larry S. MacPhail, general manager of the Cincinnati Reds, has announced his team will play 12 exhibition games with the world champion Detroit Tigers as a part of spring training.

The first will be played March 12 at Tampa, Fla., scene of the Reds' winter camp, and the last, April 12, at Cincinnati. Interspersed will be a series of four games with the Washington Senators: The scedule:

March 12, Detroit at Tampa; 23, Detroit at Lakeland, Fla.; 29, Detroit at Tampa; 30, Phillies at Winter Haven, Fla.; 31, Washington at Orlando, Fla.

April 1, Washington at Cordele, Ga.; 2, Washington at Macon, Ga.; 3, Washington at Rome, Ga.; 4, Detroit at Columbia, S. C.; 5, Detroit at Augusta, Ga.; 6, Detroit at Florence, S. C.; 7, Detroit at Charlotte, N. C., or Gastonia, N. C.; 8, Detroit at Winston-Salem, N. C.; 9 Detroit at Durham, N. C., or Lynchburg, Va.; 10, Detroit at Charleston, W. Va.; 11, Detroit at Portsmouth, Ohio; 12, Detroit at Cincinnati.

Modern Baseball Immortals Listed For Hall of Fame

CHICAGO, Dec. 24 (AP) — The names of 33 immortals of modern baseball were posted today as candidates for places in the game's hall of fame—and if the fans run true to form, the list will be augmented without delay.

The 33, selected from the legion of greats during the period from 1900 through 1935, were nominated as candidates for 10 positions for the official hall of fame which is to become a part of a baseball museum at Cooperstown, N. Y., where Abner Doubleday, father of the game, laid out the first diamond. After the 10 "moderns" are named by a poll of members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America, five others, of the pre-1900 era, will be voted places by a committee of veteran baseball men.

After the first 15 have been honored, five will be added each year.

The list of 33, sent out by Henry P. Edwards, secretary of the American League Service Bureau, is solid with heroic names. There are 10 pitchers, three catchers, first basemen and third basemen; eight outfielders, five second basemen, and but one shortstop, Honus Wagner.

No one is on the list who does not belong there, but the baseball writers are more than likely to learn that the collective fan thinks it still isn't complete. Edwards' list of moderns follows:

Pitchers—Christy Mathewson, Grover Cleveland Alexander, Denton (Cy) Young, Ed Walsh, Walter Johnson, Rube Waddell, Rube Marquard, Charles Albert (Chief) Bender, Mordecai Brown and Bob (Lefty) Grove.

Catchers—Roger Bresnahan, Lou Criger and Mickey Cochrane.

First basemen — George Sisler, Lou Gehrig and Jimmy Foxx.

Second basemen—Napoleon Lajoie, Eddie Collins, Rogers Hornsby, Johnny Evers and Frankie Frisch.

Third basemen—Jimmy Collins, William Bradley and Harold (Pie) Traynor.

Shortstop—Honus Wagner.

Outfielders—Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Tris Speaker, Wee Willie Keeler, Ross Youngs, Ed Roush, Ed Delahanty and Al Simmons.

The fan is expected to start wondering immediately why the names of Catchers Johnny Kling, Jimmy Archer and Ray Schalk, First Baseman Frank Chance, Third Baseman Neil Ball, Shortstops Joe Tinker and Donie Bush, Pitchers Eddie Plank, Jack Coombs, Ed Ruelbach, Bill Donovan, Joe McGinity, Joe Bush and Joe Wood, and Outfielders Harry Hooper, Duffy Lewis and Sam Crawford, along with a host of others, were not put on the ballot.

City College Team Led First Chess Session

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—Recording 5½ points out of a possible six, the City College chess team led the first session of the annual tournament of the Intercollegiate Chess League yesterday, all games being played at the Manhattan Chess Club.

New York University and Brooklyn College were close on the heels of the defending champions. N. Y. U. had a point score of 3-0, while Brooklyn stood at 2½-½.

A challenge trophy, donated by Harold M. Phillips, a graduate of both City College and Columbia University, will be presented to the winner.

American Olympic Ice Hockey Sextet Selection Named

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—Members of the Boston Olympics and the St. Nicholas Club, of New York, were chosen to fill all except one position on the 13-man team announced yesterday to represent the United States in the Olympic ice hockey competition at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Ger., in February.

The Boston club placed eight of its men on the team, while four were selected from the New York organization. The other selection was Frank Shaughnessy, a United States citizen playing with the Montreal Victorias. He was named to play defense.

Boston players named were: Tom Moone, goal; Johnny Garrison and Frank Stubbs, defense; Paul Rowe, left wing; Gordon Smith and Elbridge Ross, right wing, and John Lax and Frank Spain, center. St. Nicholas players selected were: Jerry Cosby, goal; Winthrop "Ding" Palmer, left wing; Ian "Mike" Baldwin, right wing, and August F. Kammer, center.

In addition Walter A. Brown of the Boston Olympics, was named manager while Albert I. Prettyman of Clinton, N. Y., was selected to represent the ice hockey committee.

The team has been ordered to report Dec. 30 at Madison Square Garden, where it will meet the New York Rovers, on Jan. 2, the day before the team sails on the Manhattan, the final practice game will be played at Princeton University.

Late yesterday Manager Brown received word from Ding Palmer that business reasons would prevent his accompanying the team. Whether another player will be named to replace Palmer has not been determined.

Six Middle Atlantic Swim Marks Broken

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24 (AP)—Six new Middle Atlantic A. A. U. swimming records were established last night as the all-Philadelphia team defeated the Olneysville Boys Club of Providence, R. I., 45 to 38, in a meet at the Penn Athletic Club.

Johnny Higgins of Providence cracked Walter Spence's 100-yard backstroke mark of 1m. 6.1s. by splashing the distance in 1m. 5s.

In the 50-yard freestyle race Pete Fick, Philadelphia, set up a new mark of 23.3 seconds, bettering the old mark made by Curtis Cummings of the Los Angeles A. C. of 23.8 seconds.

John Macionis of Philadelphia set a new standard in the 440 freestyle event by cracking Harry Clancy's record of 5m. 5s. Macionis's time was 4m. 57.5s.

Danny Hogan Jr. of Philadelphia was timed in 1m. 40s. in the 150-yard backstroke swim to better his own record of 1m. 42s.

Pete Fick added the second record to his night's list in the 100-yard freestyle event. He was timed in 52s., bettering his own previous mark of 53.1s.

Olneysville broke into the record-breaking class in the medley event when Russell Branch, backstroke; John Higgins, breaststroke, and Mat Chrostowski, freestyle, swam to a new mark of 3m. 1.2s. The previous time was 3m. 2.3s.

Sporting Around the Hub

Rangers Coming to Boston Garden Christmas Night

THE New York Rangers, most stylish of the recent Lester Patrick creations, and currently playing to packed houses in New York, will be Boston visitors tomorrow night, when they hook up with the desperate Bruins at the Boston Garden in an attractive Christmas Night National Hockey League scheduling.

These Rangers are quite the sensation of the major hockey league. Their veterans, the Cooks, Frank Boucher, Ching Johnson and Murray Murdoch, whom the hockey experts of Canada and the United States have been counting out with the start of each ice campaign, are playing as well if not better than in recent years, and the likable Johnson personally conducted the Rangers to their smashing triumph over Bruins in New York's Madison Square Garden on Sunday.

Bruins grudgingly acknowledged the Rangers' superiority in the Sunday night 3-to-1 game, but they had all manner of praise for Johnson and the great game Ching played. He still is a real spark plug for the Rangers team, a great player and a rare competitor. Boston fans will get their first look at him this season tomorrow night, because he was out of the last game Rangers played here when Bruins won 2 to 0.

* * *

New York Leading Series—The Bruins-Rangers series now stands 2 to 1 in the New Yorkers' favor. They won the first game 1 to 0 on New York ice. Bruins evened it up by a 2-to-0 victory on Boston ice, and Rangers went ahead again in the series by virtue of their Sunday night victory. Rangers were the more aggressive team in New York, took all the penalties and mixed good combination play with a stiff body-checking game.

Bruins are quite hopeful of avenging the defeat here tomorrow. The game is crucial to the Bruins. It's another four pointer, and they face a particularly hard week end playing the Maroons in Montreal on Saturday and then jumping to Detroit for a Sunday night game. The Red Wings have not been beaten on Detroit ice this season, one of the reasons they are at present leading the American Division.

* * *

N. E. College Grads on Olympic Team—Former players at Harvard, Boston University, Dartmouth, Colby and Yale are included in the group of amateur hockey players chosen for the United States Olympic team. John H. Garrison, Frank Stubbs, both of Newton, and Ian (Mike) Baldwin of New York were one-time Harvard players; Paul Rowe and John C. Lax, both of Arlington, played together at B. U.; Frank Spain of Newton played at Dartmouth; Elbridge J. Ross of Melrose represented Colby, and Winthrop H. Palmer of New York, competed at Yale. The last named player will not be able to make the trip because of business demands upon his time. There is a possibility that Malcolm E. McAlpin, former Princeton player, may replace him.

Other Greater Boston players chosen for the team are Thomas Moone of Cambridge, Gordon Smith of Winchester and Jerry Cosby of Boston. These players did not have the benefit of college hockey but, after leaving school, improved their games through hard work.

* * *

Four Commercial League Games—Friday night at the Boston Arena there will be four more Commercial Amateur Hockey League games. The first contest will start at 7 o'clock. Public skating until 11 o'clock will follow the final game. Spaulding Moss will meet Clarendon Hockey Club; Boston Maroons will play the Owl Hockey Club; the Boston Globe Hockey Club will battle with Jackson-Curtis and the Monitor A. C. team will close the program with the undefeated Shawmut Indians.

* * *

Here and There—The United States Olympic hockey team, which will be managed by Walter Brown of Boston, sails for England on Jan. 3 . . . The team faces a schedule of at least 11 exhibitions in Europe before heading for the Olympics at Garmisch-Partenkirchen . . . According to present plans the U. S. hockey tourists will play at least five games in England, four in Paris and two in Switzerland . . . The new ski tramway at Dartmouth College will be christened Jan. 4, according to an announcement from the Dartmouth Outing Club . . . Fifteen Marblehead High School football players are on their way to Jacksonville, Fla., where they will meet a team selected from three high schools in that city in an "Orange Bowl" game on New Year's Day . . . Al McCoy and Ed Parson of Northeastern will leave for New York on Thursday to attend the annual coaches' convention there . . . Bruins are in good shape for the game in the Garden tomorrow night, and should benefit by the three-days rest.

* * *

The Boston Cubs of the Canadian-American Hockey League today announced the purchase of Paul Runge, center ice on the Canadiens . . . Runge will report to the Cubs in time for the game with Providence tomorrow night.

Wales 13, New Zealand 12

CARDIFF, Wales, Dec. 23 (Canadian Press)—Triumphant in a stirring battle between two great teams, Wales on Saturday gained its second international Rugby triumph over New Zealand. Sweeping all before them in a thrilling second-half recovery, the Welshmen sent a crowd of 50,000 at Arms Park into a frenzy of enthusiasm by winning, 13—12.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

East Is in the Saddle

THE latest announcement by the United States Polo Association was certainly a most welcome one, especially to those who are lovers of the great sport which they represent. One of the most famous of international sports trophies, the Westchester Cup, which is open to competition between pony polo teams representing the United States and Great Britain, has not been competed for since 1930, and the renewal of this series this summer is indeed pleasing. The trophy is now held by Uncle Sam; but, according to the new regulations, the coming matches will take place at Hurlingham. The first of these matches was played in 1886, and many a brilliant game has marked the competition.

Young Team to Represent America

It will be a young team, as international polo teams go, that will represent the United States next summer. Headed by Thomas Hitchcock Jr., the only player in the world who is handicapped at 10 goals, the rest of the quartet will be drawn from Winston F. C. Guest, the highest-handicapped player in indoor polo; Elbridge T. Gerry, Stewart B. Iglehart, Michael G. Phipps and William Post 2d. While Post was named, it is not expected that he will go to Englahd on account of business reasons. R. E. Strawbridge Jr. has been put in charge of all arrangements, and, as he is a back, the same as Post, he could be used in an emergency. This team is rated at 34 goals, as all but Hitchcock are placed at eight.

Westerners Fail to Make Grade

That the squad fails to contain the name of a single western player is somewhat of a surprise to those who have watched the big improvement in western polo players, and especially their showing in the annual East vs. West games. This absence is due to the way polo has been developing in the eastern colleges during the past few years. It will be noted that all of the players named are former college stars. Hitchcock and Gerry graduated from Harvard, Guest, Iglehart and Phipps from Yale and Post from Princeton. Hitchcock alone is a graduate of more than 10 years' standing. Young as this team will be, it should retain the trophy for Uncle Sam, unless Great Britain is able to mount a quartet which will be very much stronger than the one that the Hurlingham Club sent to the United States open last summer and which was put out in the first round.

* * *

Rigler an Able and Popular Umpire

"Cy" Rigler was one of those old-time umpires who was not only able but popular with the players and fans. He was believed to be the first major-league umpire to use his arm to designate a strike. The fact that he had never been a player made his success as an arbiter all the more striking. He was credited with umpiring more than 6000 games, most of them being in the National League, which he served for 30 years.

Springfield Marksmen Vault Upward in Race

By a Staff Writer

By a sudden burst of goal-scoring the Springfield Indians placed four forwards high among the list of individual scorers the past week, according to the official figures. Paul Raymond, Jack Toupin, Art Alexandre and Adelard LaFrance are pressing the leader, Neil Colville of the Philadelphia Ramblers. Of the five teams in the league only three are represented among the leading 12 scorers. The leaders:

	Goals	Assists	Pts.
N. Colville, Phila.	8	9	17
Shibiky, Phila.	12	2	14
Raymond, Springfield	3	11	14
Toupin, Springfield	8	4	12
Alexander, Springfield	6	4	10
LaFrance, Springfield	5	5	10
Heximer, New Haven	6	3	9
Kirk, Philadelphia	6	3	9
Jerwa, New Haven	5	4	9
M. Colville, Philadelphia	2	7	9
Gray, Springfield	2	7	9
Jackson, New Haven	6	3	9

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Church Ownership Of Philippine Soil Is Grave Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

ligious institutions six estates comprising 100,000 acres and tenanted with many thousands of peasants asserting their desire to buy the holdings which they have worked for generations.

The entire Taft purchase of the friar lands, negotiated at the Vatican and with great difficulty, amounted only to 410,000 acres, and if six estates now run into 100,000 acres, it is easy to see how extensive are the entire church holdings.

Third Parties Block Sale

But purchase today is enormously difficult, although continued possession of the estates brings the church into constant incrimination.

One trouble is that many of the estates are leased to big third parties, whose interests must be considered, and who incidentally take their toll of the land, which thus has to pay two landlord charges. Many small tenants on the estates also cling to their land tenaciously, having unsettled claims on the basis of long occupancy, all of which involves endless dispute.

One estate, the Buena Vista property, comprises nearly 60,000 acres, and in the words of the American Chamber of Commerce Journal of Manila, it is "worthy of profound sociological study. Nothing could be more cloying to progress in a democracy than this tract of land."

Where Did Profit Originate?

The estate paid about $75,000 in both 1933 and 1934, during a time when owners of rice lands of twice or thrice the richness of the Buena Vista were able to make no profit at all. Rents on Buena Vista rice land ran as high as $12.50 a hectare. The Journal adds: "Communities so rackrented as are those of the Buena Vista estate, can make no progress at all."

Though the Government seeks to buy estates, the legal complications seem almost insuperable.

Yet the need for land reform is grimly attested by the Sakdal revolts. So careful an authority as Walter Robb, beloved American friend of the Philippines, and all its people, says:

Causes Have Not Changed

"Historically, you can discern no material distinction between Sakdalism today and Katipunanism in 1896. (Katipunanism was the basis of the revolt against the Spaniards which paved the way for American intervention; it is as important to the Filipinos as the Boston Tea Party or the Continental Congress to Americans. E. D. C.)

"The basic grudge is the same, against intransigeant landlordism and the profligate ways of the ruling class. We have always held it logical that if the evolutionary system under the United States is discontinued here, revolution would resume; since it is unfortunately the case that in certain essentials affecting the people's welfare, social evolution has made practically no progress at all.

A Little Learning Is—

The peasant lives as he lived before, most unfortunately. He gained a poor hearing then from his Government; he gains a poor one now. He has not added a cubit to his house, nor to his social status. His simple fare then is his simple fare now. Alas, were it not shocking to say it, more of his children survive infancy: more mouths to devour his meager share of the crop.

"In one respect there is essential change, associated with tragedy. Some little schooling has reached the masses in the farm hamlets; there are those who read, else no Sakdal of 50,000 copies. This bit of universal knowledge has taught hundreds of thousands, directly or indirectly, that life may be more than a matter of vegetation. Schooling has made the masses restive, as it ought. But when they, conscious of grievances, seek redress, they find none."

This movement last spring was beaten underground, by sheer force. Yet there is reason to believe that it is boiling there, under a thin crust. Leaders were thrown into jail or driven into exile, the papers of the movement confiscated, rights of free speech rigorously denied the Sakdal peasants.

And the only apparent remedies being attempted are the Government's effort to buy a part of the religious lands—an effort which seems to achieve no progress—and the continual colonizing plans in more remote islands. These, too, are admitted failures.

The Filipino dislikes to migrate from his ancestral hectares; where he has moved, he has faced many new problems with little help from his Government.

Often, even when he has succeeded in locating land, he falls straight into the hands of rapacious landlords of the type prevailing in the older developed islands. Sometimes, as in Davao, the colonists have turned to Japanese to work their lands for them, and thus complicated the foreign problem.

Even when ownership of lands is transferred to the farmers, even when they are located on new lands, the system of debtor labor continues as a problem.

Raymond C. Buell, in a Foreign Policy Association study, says:

"While an effort has been made to exclude large foreign holdings and to develop peasant proprietorship in the Philippines, little has been done to eliminate the system of peonage, or debtor labor. Filipino landlords, called caciques, frequently involve their tenants or laborers in debt.

"These tenants cannot leave their employment until the debt has been paid, and as the clandestine interest rate is 10 or 20 per cent a month, it is almost impossible to extinguish it. Dean C. Worcester, the foremost American authority on the islands, has declared that peonage 'lies at the root of the industrial system of the Philippines.'"

Before the 1903 purchase of the friar lands, according to W. Cameron Forbes' standard textbook, "popular feeling ran so high that what might be described as an agrarian war was threatened." As to some innocent landowners, he says:

"Some shocking cases of abuse of power arose, violence resulting in a number of instances, even reaching the extent of murder, or the filing of false charges resulting in the poor man being thrown into prison while his property and crops were taken possession of by the rapacious cacique of the region."

Walter Robb, reviewing this year's aspect of the same troubles in the American Chamber of Commerce Journal, says:

"Begin at San Ildefonso. The estate there may not be sold because it is a religious trust. If in good times and by sheer thrift a peasant saves a sum twice the value of the field he works, yet he may not buy it. Ties of generations bind him there, yet he must break them and abandon his birthplace, or remain a mere share cropper forever.

"The state of the San Ildefonso peasants remains exactly what it was. . . . Dominant forces of government, as it is interpreted and administered, actually make for the constant accumulation of land and capital alike in fewer and fewer hands in many settled old communities.

Where Farmer Loses

"There are estates where trouble happens again and again; these are estates where the crops must satisfy two charges, as at San Ildefonso—one of an absentee owner, impersonal, almost impalpable; the other of an administrator—before a share reaches the peasant who tills the fields.

"Further, the usury which that miserable woman, 'Generala' Salud Algabre, at Cabuyao, gives as a grievance for the uprising there, is notoriously a common practice. The cruel fallacy that the Filipino peasant to be kept good must be kept in debt, has been disproved by upright administration, but the fallacy remains the rule rather than the exception."

Figures on landholding are almost impossible to obtain. We have seen that six estates alone included 100,000 acres.

Quarter Held by Church

One authority estimated for me that 25 per cent of the active agricultural land in the Philippines is held by the church, and that in some rich provinces—as in Occidental Negros, the richest sugar territory—the figure is very much higher, but of these estimates I have no statistical proof. The church also holds great tax-free business and residential properties in Manila.

The landlordism which led to the Sakdal uprising is only one aspect of the Philippine land problem. The other important and disputed point turns on the long-established policy of preventing acquisition of land by foreign corporations.

An Anchor on Americans

First imposed by the American Congress in 1902, partly through lobby pressure of anti-imperialists and farm protectionists, and later by the Philippine Legislature, this limits purchase or lease of public agricultural land to 355 acres for an individual and 2500 acres for a corporation.

Thus, ironically, while the church and wealthy Filipino landowners perpetuate their system of landlordism, American corporations which might—as in Hawaii—lease lands and operate them with the most enlightened sociological methods, are prevented from expansion. The motive of the Filipinos is evident—to prevent exploitation, as in Cuba or Mexico.

Compromise Might Help

But some compromise, such as that for which Henry L. Stimson worked during his term as Governor General, would seem to offer opportunity of development. Under the commonwealth, land policy is declared by President Quezon to be rigidly anti-corporation. But that remains to be seen, and expansion is, of course, also dependent upon world economic conditions, upon confidence in the régime, and upon the bargains which may be made.

But at the present and previous rate of taking up land, it is estimated that 400 years must elapse before all available farm land in the islands is cultivated.

Meanwhile, an ideal remedy would be administration of all church and private estates as well as some of them are handled.

Are Some Model Estates

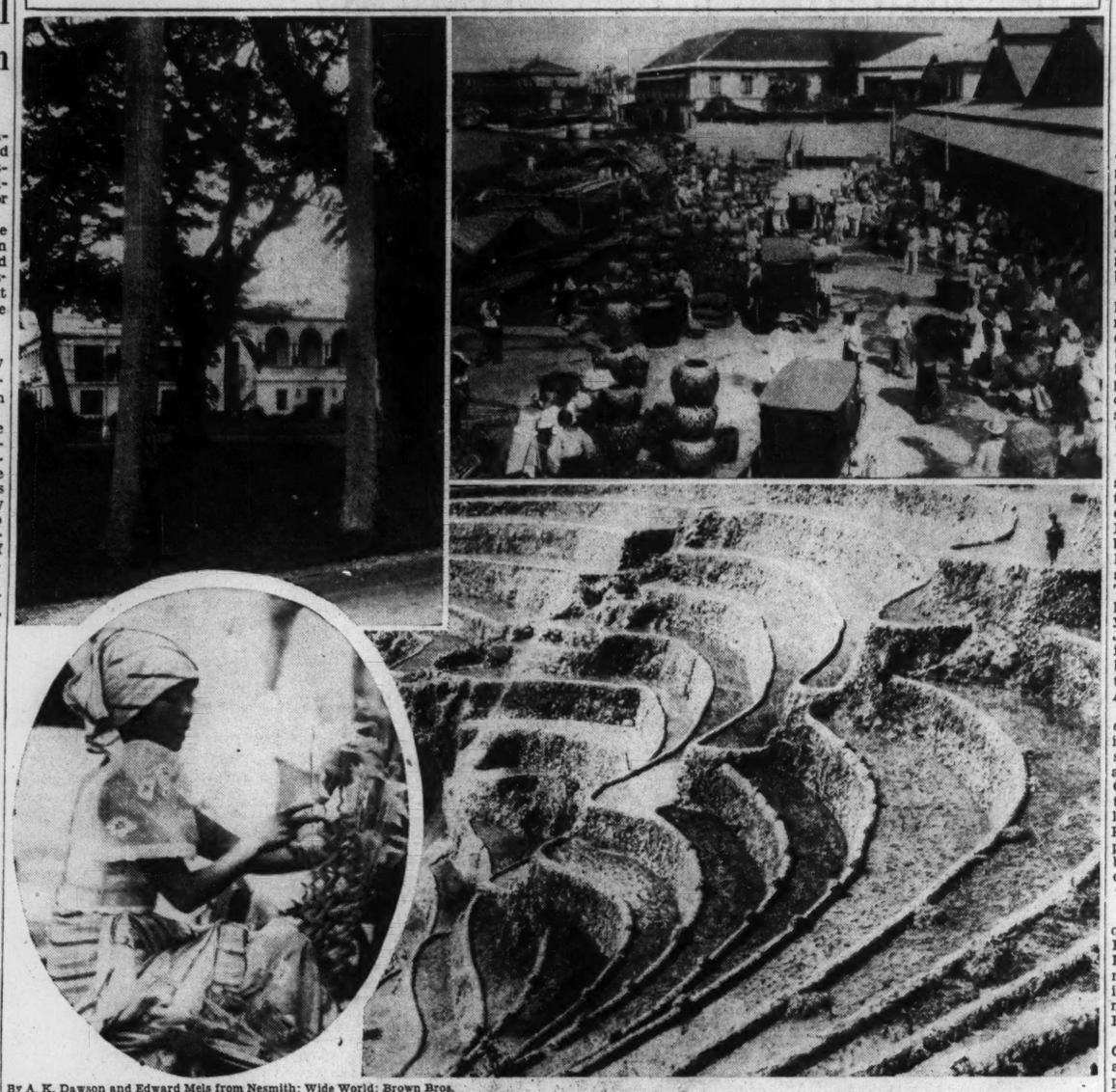
There are numerous "model" estates, where tenants are encouraged to buy their land, charged moderate rentals, given assistance in modern farming methods.

These estates, too, are making money. But in the instances where the church or religious institution farms its estate out to a subland-lord, who must levy two profits from the land, the outlook is dark. In the grim background is recent history in Spain and Mexico to point to the need of land reform before it is too late.

Should economic conditions in the islands, perhaps with the loss of the American market, become greatly worse under the Commonwealth, then the agrarian situation might become acute. President Quezon's new army of 19,000 men seems not unconnected with the threat. Yet, in Walter Robb's words:

"The one way to abate these threats to public order is to abate the abuses. Until this is done, the Government's own hands will not be guiltless when uprisings and violence occur."

Sharecropper Has Hard Time of It in the Philippines



By A. K. Dawson and Edward Mels from Nesmith; Wide World; Brown Bros.

Upper Left—Malcanan Palace, Seat of Government in Manila. Upper Right—Market Scene in Manila. Lower Left—Native Woman in the Capital. Lower Right—Terraced Rice Fields of the Head Hunters

Delegate Claims Atoll in Pacific By 'Annexation'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—Imbued with the enthusiasm of the season, Samuel Wilder King, energetic delegate in Congress from Hawaii, today "annexed" Christmas Island in all but fact. He thus pushed one step further the recently growing American penetration down into the South Seas, with transpacific air bases as the prime objective.

Today's interestingly named bit of land is the largest and probably the richest coral atoll in the world, located some 1300 miles due south of the Hawaiian Islands, and the British have always regarded it as their property. Indeed, Delegate King concedes the island is "generally considered British" although he adds, "yet of unsettled status."

"Colonization"

Hawaiian-Americans have been annexing islands right and left in the last few months, beginning, of course, with Jarvis, Howland, and Baker—coral reefs nearly halfway between Hawaii and Australia, and hence of great value as bases for an airplane across the south Pacific. They were "colonized" by the temporary residence of some Hawaiian youths, and officially baptized when J. Walter Doyle, collector of customs in Honolulu, refused to have his baggage examined on returning from them, on the ground that they were American territory.

But Delegate King will have to exceed this quiet imperialism, if he is to bag Christmas. In a four-page statement to the press today (with an obvious eye on the news value of Christmas Island on Dec. 24, and the need of news editors for "bright little Christmas features") Delegate King portrays its charms in glowing prose—there are not only coconuts, but automobiles there, which is rare enough for the South Seas.

Big Names

The island has two settlements, one named London and the other Paris, which is bad for Delegate King's claim that Christmas is really American, and even Washington Island itself, near to Christmas, he concedes is altogether British.

After writing as an opening that Christmas "may be the next coral atoll of the South Seas to find a place under the American flag," Delegate King winds up (a thousand words later) "whether or not the United States will find a way to add Christmas Island to her atoll acquisitions in the Pacific remains to be seen. If then, she could acquire Fanning and Washington from the British, extending every cable facility to the latter, her ownership of everything in the mid-Pacific, revolving about Hawaii, would be complete!"

Because of Airplanes

While these aspirations for Christmas may appear in a lighter vein today, the whole mid-Pacific scramble for atolls is altogether serious, and may ultimately lead to diplomatic complications. Whether the United States will be able to hang on to its growing list of coral atolls—some of them farther from Honolulu than from New York to Denver—is open to some doubt. But airplane wings continue to hum over the Pacific, like the birds whose guano was once the only attraction on the atolls.

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Hotels—Travel

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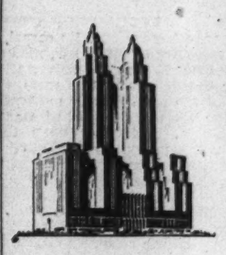
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

I Bow to the Vice-Chancellor

As My Part in the Highly Serious Oxford Degree Bestowal

By Harold Hobson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

IT TOOK me several years to decide to become an M. A. Somehow, I could never manage to find time to escape from London to Oxford on the proper date. Besides, it was expensive. College and university fees amount to £37/10/0; the gown is £3; the hood about the same. Then there are traveling expenses, and tips. Altogether, you cannot do it much under £50. When finally I did set out, I did it rather reluctantly.

But by the time I got to Oxford, I began to feel rather glad that I had come. After all, there is a certain amount of satisfaction to be gained from taking part in a ceremony of honor in which generations of eminent men have shared through several hundreds of years. If the Earl of Chatham, the greatest of British Prime Ministers, if Sir Walter Raleigh, if Dr. Samuel Johnson, if Mr. Gladstone, and scores of others scarcely less eminent, had felt it not unbecoming to take up an Oxford M. A., I could hardly pretend it was not worth my while to do the same.

Moreover, I congratulated myself, it may be expensive, but there are no extra examinations to pass. In the olden days, it would not perhaps have mattered very much if there had been, for the intellectual tests of the past were often not very terrifying. Lord Eldon, that enterprising Scottish youth who made a very successful runaway marriage, and later became the most reactionary of British Lord Chancellors, when he presented himself for his degree examination at the close of the eighteenth century, was asked only two questions. "Who founded the university?" and "What was the Hebrew for the Place of a Skull?" After due thought he answered, "Alfred the Great, and Golgotha." And that was that. Degree examinations nowadays, alas, cannot be treated quite so cavalierly.

The Scottish universities, I believe, make one an M. A. as soon as one's examination is over. But their English counterparts, diabolic cunning, confer at first only the degree of Bachelor, but after a period of years, they are willing to convert this into a Master's, on payment of certain sums of money.

The First Stage

The Bachelor's examination having been passed, the period of waiting having elapsed, the necessary sums having been forwarded to one's college bursar, one finds oneself taking part in the first stage of the ceremony. This is known as having luncheon with the dean.

There are some 20 colleges or so in Oxford, and each one has its dean, who is its disciplinary officer, and may also be its chaplain. On this occasion he entertained, not in his own apartments, which are familiar enough to undergraduates, but in the Senior Common Room, into whose solemn precincts the foot of no undergraduate or mere Bachelor of Arts dare ever penetrate. The Senior Common Room of my college is a very famous one. Its carpet, as the secretary carefully informed me, cost £200. It was in conversations over the dessert in this room that one of the most historic movements in the English Established Church originated. Meditating upon these facts, I expected to encounter an atmosphere of some seriousness, but I was agreeably surprised. It was a windy but a brilliantly sunshiny day. The white tablecloth and the silver, gleaming on the table, seemed to light up the room. The dean, too, was in a very gay humor. As he soon explained, he had reason to be. Until recently, the dean had had to entertain all intending M. A.'s out of his own pocket, but now the college pays the bill. Without reducing his salary, either. No wonder he was pleased.

Noble Tradition

Besides myself, there were only four of us that day. It was more than ten years since I had come up to Oxford as a freshman, and only one of the other three had been a contemporary of mine. But I was glad to see that, though of different years, we all of us held to the noble twentieth century Oxford tradition of carelessness in dress. It is part of the university regulations that all degree-aspiring males shall wear what are unattractively termed "subfusc" suits, and dress ties. I therefore rejoiced to observe that each of the four white ties seemed on the point of falling to pieces. In my undergraduate days, I had a friend, who, when arrayed in the full panoply of evening clothes, carried, not a smart black walking cane, but an old cherrywood stick. It really does not do for philosophers and scholars to be too immaculately dressed. Their thoughts should be on higher things.

The luncheon served to establish my point about the personnel of Masters of Arts. One of those just forsaking academic Bachelorhood was a teacher in a south-coast public school. Another was a don at Christ Church. The third—he who had been contemporary with me—was about to take the Chair of English at an Australian university. The clergy, I suppose were represented by the Dean.

After lunch we hurried over to a little room close by the Divinity School. Here we formed into a queue, and signed our names in a register as we slowly filed past some university official. It was here we met the intending M. A.'s of other colleges, and so there was something of a crush. We then made our way into the Sheldonian Theater, which lies on the other side of the Divinity School, beyond the Tower of the Five Orders in the Bodleian Library.

The Sheldonian, built by Sir Christopher Wren in the seventeenth century, is a horseshoe-shaped building, in the curve of which, on these occasions, sits the Vice-Chancellor of the university, ready to confer degrees. In balconies and galleries over him and on either side sit the hundreds of visitors who invariably turn up at these ceremonies. We make our way to the places marked out for us at the sides of the building.

The Vice-Chancellor's Beadle begins to call out names, and the various Doctorates are conferred first. Then come the other research degrees. Then the Masters.

The degrees are given in groups of four, each college presenting its aspirants in turn. How the order is determined I never succeeded in finding out, for our names were called almost before I had started to inquire. Up jumps the Dean, takes one of us by the hand, and walks up the hall to the Vice-Chancellor, with us others alongside. We are each touched on the head with the New Testament, whilst the Vice-Chancellor recites a short Latin passage, ending "in nomine Domini, Patris, Filii, et Spiritus Sancti." We then file out into the open air, there to be met by our old college servants, who array us in our new black gowns, and crimson hoods. We return to the Sheldonian, clad in our new splendor, make a bow to the Vice-Chancellor, and finally emerge into the shadow of the Bodleian as fully-fledged Masters of Arts, each some £50 poorer than when we first thought of the idea, but leaving the University, which, after all, has done a good deal for us, some £1000 richer.

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Seeing Both Sides

At the Oakwood Senior Mixed School, Southgate, Middlesex, Eng., we see here the tables turned, for the nonce. The boys are given a course of cookery and laundry work while the girls are given carpentry. The "turn about" is as popular here as it has proved in the public schools in Akron, Ohio, and elsewhere. Certainly in these days there is every reason to broaden boys' and girls' abilities and interests. It is also a good thing for each to understand more of the interests of the other.

Writing the Paragraph

Second of 10 Weekly Articles on Writing

By Anne Hitchcock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU have made a plan, following the directions for "Planning an Article," given on this page last Tuesday, you have learned some important things about the paragraph. For the core of that plan is the arrangement of your paragraph subjects, expressed in sentences, in the order in which the paragraphs are to appear in your article. You know, then, that every paragraph has a subject, and that it has its special function and place in the completed whole as definitely as each separate part in a mechanical device has its particular use and position. The best rule for writing a paragraph is: Stick to your subject.

The topic sentence of your plan may be transferred, word for word, to your paragraph; or it may be expressed differently, elaborated somewhat, in the paragraph.

Topic Sentence Leading Off

More often than not, the sentence that states the subject comes first, as in the following paragraph, quoted in part:

"Tact is widespread in France. My saleswoman at the dressmaker's seems to know my good points better than anyone else in the world. My chambermaid makes me feel that her 'Madame' is a very precious person. . . . The attitude of these people is that we all have our own places in the world, and that it is their pleasure to serve me as it is mine to be well served."

Or the paragraph subject may follow an introductory sentence or two. Here we find the subject in the third sentence:

"Art is a great thing. But it is not the greatest. The most important of all perceptions is the continual perception of cause and effect. . . . When one has learned thoroughly the leading truth that nothing happens without a cause, one grows not only large-minded but large-hearted."

Occasionally the subject is not stated until the last sentence:

"The finest things in life can seldom be measured by a tape line or weighed by a pair of scales. No scientist can determine how much is added to human happiness by the fragrance of a rose, the beauty of the sunset, or the glory of the stars. In like manner, poets and painters have exhausted their talents in trying to portray the meaning of home."

Implied Topic

And again there are paragraphs in which the subject is not stated in so many words, but is clearly and unmistakably implied. Try to find a specimen of this kind. The search will be interesting and worthwhile.

The most important position in the paragraph is the end. It is even more important than the beginning. The reader expects a strong closing statement; without this your whole paragraph is weak. So save this place for your most vital point. Often this last sentence sums up the whole paragraph and paves the way for the next.

Examine a few paragraphs critically. Ask yourself, What is the subject? Is it expressly stated or merely implied? Do the sentences follow each other in natural, logical order? Is there strong emphasis at the end? Above all, does the writer *stick to the subject?*

Next Tuesday: Words vs. Wordiness.

'Art for the Joy of It'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A certain public high school the art teacher invented a slogan which she hoped would increase the enrollment in this elective subject in the eighth and ninth grades. In the seventh grade, where art is required once a week, she hoped it would change the attitude of that group of boys and girls who seemingly had no interest in this cultural field.

At the close of that year, the results were so satisfactory that perhaps other teachers will be interested in the methods used. The principal and teacher talked over plans. It was agreed that a radically new approach must be made to interest at least 50 per cent of the pupils. There is a growing feeling among discerning teachers that more emphasis must be given the cultural values of life in our public schools. Too much emphasis on the vocational and practical injures the chance for developing an appreciation of the aesthetic.

To Arouse Interest

It was decided that the best way to arouse interest was, in the first place, to give each child an opportunity to study his hobby. With this as a stepping stone, it was hoped to lead the pupils to wider channels. This method is available with almost any hobby. One boy, city bred and born, with a poor cultural background, was intensely interested in horses. During the year, he has been led from newspaper pictures of racers, to a study of the history of horses. He began to collect prints of English scenes; he worked hard to earn the money to buy books in secondhand shops; for a period he traced Arabians and then tried freehand pen and ink drawings with good success. The other day he stood before a new etching in the library for several minutes. Finally, he said, "That's beautiful. I'd like to try etching next year."

Several pupils started with stamps. The pictures were studied and colors compared. During the winter, designs were made in water color in enlarged forms. It is a distinct beginning in the direction of appreciation.

Several girls worked in colors and lines in designing dresses. Designs for embroidery were created. Some of the boys correlated their work in woodworking with art instruction.

With this beginning in the seventh grade, where the work has been of simple but good foundation, it will be easier to go a step further next year. Many of the pupils feel that the art class is the most enjoyable of all.

Opportune Moment

It is the work of a live teacher to sense the opportune moment to introduce a pupil or the whole class to a higher step. The work of the masters can be so opportunely brought in that a child hardly realizes it. Contrasts in style interest pupils if the fact is reasonably evident.

From general observation it seems that many art teachers do not start on the pupil level. For the average child, as for the average adult, the problem is to teach appreciation of the beautiful and good—not to develop technical ability or technical criticism. Many of the black and white copies of paintings, etchings, and photographs on the Home Forum Page have a distinct appeal to boys and girls. Teachers should be alive to local photography contests, to the really good advertisements in magazines. The comparison between good and bad is real teaching. The youngster who remarked critically on an atrocious billboard is developing the right discrimination.

Our schools have an important duty and a great opportunity to raise the level in many aspects of national life. We can start in our art work if we begin on the pupil level.

H. S. P.

The Youth Round Table

Our Aviator Describes a Big Flight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LAST Tuesday we promised you that today we would let you hear from your friend, Mr. W. K. S., whose first letter to this group was published May 7, 1935. As his story is long, we are giving him the entire meeting today, and think you will enjoy sharing in his trip.

ƒ ƒ ƒ

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

This is only my second letter to you, the first (as you probably recall) reached you some six months ago—just prior to the series of Youth Articles that appeared in the Monitor. At that time I was finishing my second enlistment in the United States Army Air Corps and spoke of looking forward to the time when I could have some first-hand experience with "Ole Man Depression." My enlistment ended some two months ago, and since then I have been offered two different positions. My interest is mostly in commercial aviation and much of the training I've had has been along that line. Neither of the positions offered was sought after by me. But one can and will be a greater success and a greater help to mankind if he is working at something which is of greater interest to that individual. That's why I did not accept either of the positions offered me and why I am endeavoring to locate myself in commercial aviation.

Might Interest Someone

The letter from Portland, Ore., written by Miss H. McC. was what prompted me to write again. Her letter appeared in the Nov. 5 Monitor. Having just completed my enlistment, I felt as though a discussion of world problems, etc., was somewhat beyond my scope (the Monitor has been of inestimable value in helping me "catch up" on all worthwhile news). After reading Miss H. McC.'s letter, this thought came to me: "Maybe some of the Round Tablers will be interested in my description of one of the extended cross-country flights I had the pleasure of taking before my enlistment in the army ended.

The trip was made in a BT-2 (a basic training, open cockpit, two-place plane, powered with an air-cooled engine). Two of us made the trip. My home station was Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich. (Maybe some of you heard the radio program on which Jack Benny said Detroit was a *"suburb"* of Mount Clemens.)

Our trip was started late one afternoon. A cold drizzle had been falling all day. The first hop was to Louisville, Ky. (Bowman Field), where we stopped over night. Shortly after taking off, early the following morning, for New Orleans, La., we flew low over Churchill Downs, the famous horse-racing track, where the Kentucky Derby is run each year. On our hop to New Orleans we stopped at Montgomery, Ala. (Maxwell Field), for lunch. The plane was also given its lunch—which consisted of gasoline and oil. While in New Orleans I had a wonderful meal at Antoine's, a place noted for its cuisine. We reached New Orleans late on a Wednesday afternoon so that night I attended church. The people were very friendly.

Mountain Flying

Our plans had been to fly straight through to El Paso, Texas, the following day. We stopped at San Antonio (Kelly Field) for gas and oil, but were refused a clearance because of the raging sand storms along the course we were to take. That meant we had to stay at Kelly Field until the following day—but that was okay with me. This was all new to me, so that evening I saw some of the historic places in San Antonio.

The sand storms had subsided but very little by noon the following day, but the Operations Officer consented to clear us for El Paso. We reached El Paso late in the afternoon so decided to stay there overnight. It was on the hop we had just completed that I had my first taste of mountain flying. My visit to Juarez, Mexico, was somewhat of a dissappointment. I saw plenty of Mexicans and too many bars—the drinking kind. Drinking does not interest me so my visit to Juarez was very short.

On the hop from El Paso to San Diego, California, I thrilled at the sight of more mountains, the Salton Sea, and my first view of the Pacific Ocean.

Our schedule called for a three-day stop over at San Diego but no stops at Los Angeles! Los Angeles and Hollywood had always been on my list of "Places to Visit" so shortly after we landed at San Deigo I was headed for Los Angeles—on a train. The following day was Easter Sunday, so I attended services in Los Angeles. The day was perfect—back home (I found out later) it rained all day. So California got off to a very good start with the impression it left on me! Before leaving Los Angeles I saw several of the film studios — from the outside — had lunch at the Brown Derby, and was in the Rose Bowl, the stadium where some of the best football teams in the country have played.

On the hop from San Diego to San Francisco we had our first (and only) trouble. The "bottom" cylinder froze while we were flying over a mountainous section. I immediately began looking for a place to land, but it was not necessary. We reached Crissy Field (San Francisco) safely, and on our way passed over Sunnyvale, that's where the large dirigible hangar, that was to be the "home" of the Macon, is located.

During our short stop-over at Crissy Field our engine was overhauled and the plane test-flown by the time we wanted to leave.

We spent a Wednesday night in San Francisco so I took advantage of the opportunity and attended services at First Church. The privilege of attending church services, no matter where we were, was one of the "high spots" of the entire trip, for me.

San Francisco was having one of its well-known fogs, the morning we departed for Seattle, Washington. On our departure we flew directly over Alcatraz (we all know what's there) and after flying around trying to find a way out of the fog, decided to fly up through it. When we emerged we found ourselves headed directly for a mountain peak! But how nice the sunshine was—that made our narrow escape seem a mere trifle. And when we passed stately Mt. Shasta it seemed to look down on us and say, "Howdy fellows, are you enjoying your trip?" I responded by calling into action my small movie camera. It was always at my side.

We stopped at Medford, Ore. for "food" for the plane. It's funny, but our plane never tired of the same food, day in and day out. All it would get would be the best grade of gasoline and oil that was available. And sometimes it ate but once a day.

From Medford to Seattle we followed the old trail the stage coaches used between Medford and Portland. We passed over Portland, Miss H. McC's. home town. It was one of the cleanest looking and prettiest cities I have ever seen. The country all through the State of Oregon interested me. Hiking is one sport I do enjoy and Oregon certainly has those facilities.

Seattle offered us more fog and low clouds on the morning we departed for Missoula, Mont., but that did not dampen our spirits. We immediately nosed the plane up through it and on top of the fog we felt all alone. Nothing could be seen but white billowy banks of fog and clouds. Oh, wait a minute! Did I say we were alone? Not quite—away off to our right (over 50 miles away) good old Mt. Rainier had decided to come up through the fog and clouds to keep us company for a long time. Again my camera was called upon to record the picture of one of my friends.

The hop to Missoula was one of the coldest and it was a pleasant thrill when we nosed the plane down toward the small town, situated in a small valley amid many snow capped mountains.

It was early the following morning (Sunday) when we took off from Missoula and headed for Minot, North Dakota. Many more snow capped mountains were "watching" us and in turn I watched the freight and passenger trains that were slowly creeping along, winding in and around the huge mountains. That afternoon we flew over the Continental Divide. Our parachute flares had been left behind, to lessen the load, so we stayed over-night at Minot.

'Into a Furnace'

Early the next morning Minot was left far behind and we were headed for Duluth, Minnesota. The weather was very clear and cold. Many of the small lakes we passed were frozen over. A short stop was made at Duluth, just long enough for everyone to be "fed." Then we were off, and headed for Chicago. As soon as Duluth was left behind we encountered sweltering weather. It was like going from an ice-box into a furnace—so great was the change in temperature, and the rest of the trip was made in very warm weather.

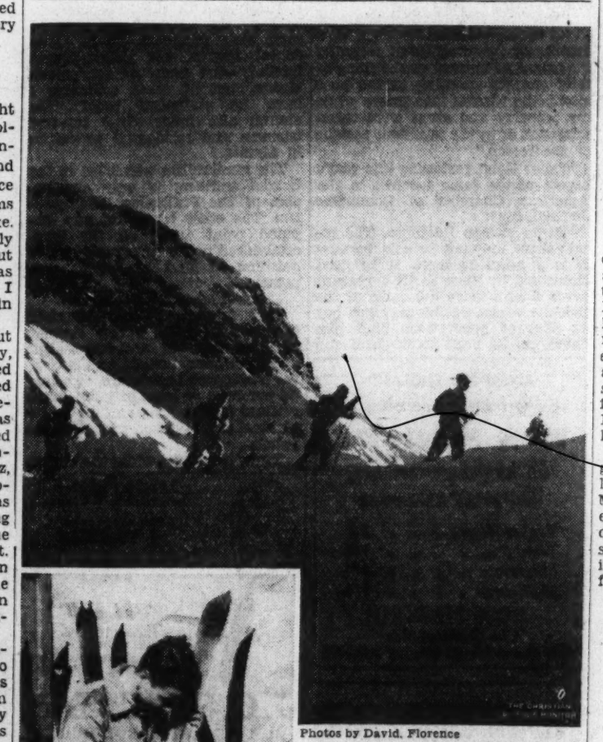
At Chicago we stopped just long enough for the "pause that refreshes" an airplane—more gasoline and oil—then took off for Selfridge Field, our last hop. The plane must have known it would soon be home, it responded so readily and easily to every movement and when we landed at our home station it must have said something like this, "Well fellows, it was a great trip, wasn't it? But it is a real treat to get back home." That's the way we felt too.

The "Round Table Column" is of great interest to me and I eagerly look forward to each Tuesday's Monitor. One of the biggest problems each of us can take part in is that of curbing the seeming interest shown by young people in the drinking and smoking habits. How do you feel about it? (Mr.) W. K. S.

ƒ ƒ ƒ

Thank you Mr. S., for sharing your splendid trip with us all. And would you mind sending us your address again? We made the mistake of putting it into the wastebasket thinking we had already put it in our files. Not so good!

Chairman



Photos by David, Florence

An Early Start

Florence

Winter sports, and especially skiing, become more popular every year with Italian schoolboys. On every holiday special autobuses leave the cities, as early as 4 o'clock in the morning, for the nearest snowy slopes, where the young people can indulge all day long in this delightful pastime. During the Christmas holidays special facilities are afforded, cheap rates being arranged for large parties of boys at mountain inns in the various mountainous regions of the peninsula, from the south to the farthest northern Alps.

Unhampered Mental Growth

Education should free men and women from servitude to propaganda, and should encourage the habit of taking the natural view. No other attitude is so conducive to stability and progress in social affairs. To view objectively and critically the facts and issues of current affairs will probably lead to departures from curent public policy, but it also will tend to prevent the adoption of generalizations and abstractions which have emotional appeal, but which do not accord with experience. To oppose this objective spirit in education is to undermine enduring social stability.

A. E. M. in Antioch Notes.

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The Home Forum

Two Candles and a Wreath

AS THE five men met, there was a sparkle of fresh snow over the empty Square and all the shallow bowl of Jaalam Town. Stout John Tyler puffed as he came up; he had walked from Oak Street. Tall Tom Calahan had left a family party, at home, to pick up Will Partridge; and Will's interrupted employment was shown by a scrap of tinsel still clinging and glittering in his white beard. Small and brisk, Carter Haskins drove up from East Village; and, drumming heels on the curb and talking idly, the four waited for Calvin Follansbee. They were to meet at eight; and, as the Congo clock drawled the hour, Calvin's sedan swung in. That was like him. Never late, but never early—even on Christmas Eve.

Carter said: "Let's go. Your car, Tom?"

"If you like. But my heater's off."

"Follansbee's, then." But they hesitated a moment, until Will Partridge said: "Good as any. And Calvin's careful." Then they grinned, and climbed in, and tucked robes about their legs as Follansbee swung away again.

AS THE CAR drifted slowly down the long curve of Lafayette Street, they grumbled cheerfully. No night to be out; in fact, the one night of the year when a man wanted to be at home. Well, it wouldn't take long. It was Tyler, a newcomer to town and to the committee, who asked: "How long has this been going on?"

They weren't sure. Calvin, the chairman, thought that it had started during the war; Carter Haskins set the date in the early twenties. A fairly old custom. Every year the Men's Club awarded a prize for the best Christmas lighting; every year a committee went about, on Christmas Eve, and made their judgment. All of them, save Tyler, had served before.

"Usually," said Follansbee precisely, "the choice narrows down to two or three. Bowker, on the hill, got the award last year. The year before it was Dick Sheppard. And," he nodded, "Erwin Coombs usually has a good display."

All the houses along quiet Lafayette Street were lit; there were banked candles in windows, colored lights festooned about doorways. Coombs's house stood out. Even the attic windows were lit; a soft green and blue star gleamed on the white paneled door.

"Good," said Tom Calahan. "Better note her down, Carter."

FOLLANSBEE DROVE SLOWLY, and there were other houses to note. Two small evergreens sparkled with red and green and white on either side of the Randalls fan-light door; Walt Benedict had run wires across the lawn, and lights outlined his gate posts; in the two bay windows of the Talbot place were twin tall trees, bright with tinsel, glittering with small bulbs. And all Lafayette Street, all the long curve of it seen from the rise, winked and shone.

They quartered, then, through the village streets, and now they grew critical. Haskins and Calahan argued over banked lights and single candles, and they were jolly as Follansbee drove sedately along, up one shining street and down another. Haskins remembered—"It was in '18, and you're right, Calvin"—when the prize had gone to Tony Carangelo, for a red, white and blue arrangement. And in East Village they were pleased with Sheppard's place. There were single yellow candles and silver wreaths in every window; small colored lights winked in the evergreen foundation planting; the soft red brick of the house glowed warmly.

"Tops, so far," said Tom Calahan.

But there were still the outlying districts to be covered; and now Follansbee turned, and the car climbed to the high Ridge Road. Mist glittered frostily on the roadside growth, and scattered farms glowed by the road and at the ends of lanes. The road grew rough, and Calvin picked a careful way; there was a clearing, to the left, and all Jaalam Town lay below under a silver wimple of misty light. Street lights ran in slow loops, as though the white crust of earth had been pricked to let the light through. Beyond, in an infinite void, patches of radiance hung low over Chesham and Medbury. And on the right, in passing, they caught a glimpse, a bare flash, of a small house. Two windows fronted the great luminous gulf; in each glowed a candle, and on the door between was a shadowy suggestion of a green wreath.

Tyler asked: "Who lives here?"

And Follansbee, creeping over tricky and frozen ruts, answered drily: "Old Ote Brown."

Tyler said: "Never heard of him."

"You wouldn't," agreed Carter Haskins. "He doesn't get about much. How old would he be now, Tom? Must be well over eighty."

"ALL OF THAT." Calahan's voice had a faint, stirring burr in the darkness. "I had my first job with him, when I was a lad—sweeping out and doing odd jobs. Remember his store, Carter? You don't see the likes of it now. An old-fashioned place; everything came in barrels, those days—brown sugar, beans, molasses, vinegar. Old Hod Potter and Wilbur Cass clerked for him; waited on trade, now and then, but mostly talked about Cold Harbor and the Wilderness. But Ote kept them on."

"Otis wasn't," said Follansbee, "much of a business man. Didn't know you ever worked for him, Tom."

"I did, for two years. A hard time for my folks; but for that small job of mine, we'd have been on the town. Ote helped us through."

"He did that with many," said Will Partridge quietly. "You boys wouldn't remember '93, I guess. All the shoe factories were closed, and the mill was on half time. Ote practically supported the town, that winter."

FOLLANSBEE SAID: "HERE'S Bowker's," and the car ran slowly past. Smooth white lawn led serenely back to a square Colonial house with softly glowing windows; against the hillside a tall pine, looped with many-colored lights, held aloft a blazing white star. Tyler said absently, "Handsome, that," and persisted: "This Ote Brown, now; he was a big man in the town, those days?"

"Ordinary," said Will. "He just ran a store."

"He was," said Carter Haskins, "the kind of man you went to when you needed something. You got behind in your taxes, and you saw Ote. Somebody ran into trouble; Ote heard of it, and saw them through. Ote lent me money for my last year in college." He looked at Tyler in the dark. "Ordinary, I should say. You liked that display of Bowker's?"

"I RATHER," SAID Tyler with faint stubbornness, "liked the one before that. Two candles and a wreath. Not much travel on this road, is there? And he lives alone? But there it was." The rest were silent, and he said curiously: "I suppose, now, you could see those two candles of his from all over town."

"You could," said Calahan. "You could—if you looked."

Follansbee said impatiently: "Ote was—well, foolish. I'd like to have what folks owed him when he closed down.—I think, after all, that Sheppard has the edge over Bowker, this year."

They argued over that, and Tyler was silent, as the car drifted down into the warm, lit Jaalam streets again. Once Will Partridge said: "Lonely there, I s'pose, in winter." They looked again at the Coombs place; and, when they stopped, in the Square, Calvin Follansbee said briskly: "Usual vote, I suppose? First, second and third choices, and the one with the most points gets it."

Light winked on his silver pencil, and Tyler said: "I'm new at this. Just what's the basis of the award?"

"'For that display,'" quoted Carter Haskins, "'which best expresses the spirit of Christmas.'"

TYLER NODDED, AND pencils moved over white squares of paper. Haskins wrote swiftly, Tom Calahan cupped his sheet secretively in his hand, Will Partridge fumbled and was slow. The white sheets crackled as Follansbee compared them and tabulated. Then he frowned, and said:

"But—look here. Ote Brown has five firsts! And all for two candles! I don't think—we can't—"

He groped, and then men looked at one another. They smiled; then they laughed, and rocked, and beat their knees.

"Thought I'd be the only one!"

"So did I!"

Then Will Partridge said gently: "Don't forget the wreath, Calvin. That counts, too. I think it's a good choice, boys." He climbed out stiffly, and the others followed. "Be sort of nice," he said softly, "if you went up to tell him, tonight."

DANIEL CHASE

His Coming

HE had no royal pages—
No pompous heraldry,
But only quiet starlight
For lowly ones to see.

FRANCES M. PRAY

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MADONNA AND CHILD: *Italian, Fifteenth Century, After the School of Giovanni Bellini*

AMONG painters of Venice during the fifteenth century, Giovanni Bellini was the greatest. His superb handicraft and majestic poetry in the art of painting gained for him many admirers and many followers. One of his disciples, a fine artist in his own right, painted this panel of the "Madonna and Child."

This subject had been a constant source of inspiration to artists for many centuries. In representing it, they transmitted their utmost veneration through the grace of line, the elegance of ornament, the serenity of color. Where the predecessors of Giovanni Bellini may have portrayed the Madonna and Child in more austere mediums, such as mosaics, or vast mural pictures, or stained glass, the Venetian artists were notable for a simpler and more human visualization. In this portrayal, the artist seemed capable, without loss of solemn grace, of endowing Mother and Baby with such engaging qualities as he had noted in all mothers and babies. The Madonna is thoughtful, apprehensive, heedful; the Child is a robust, captivating little one, capable of playfulness.

The picture has been painted with exceeding simplicity of statement. The design of garments, hands and background remains secondary, for the amazing eyes hold the attention. The Mother's eyes are cast down in humble, grave, though confident mien; the Child's look forward and up, towards the future. The artist has invested the beautiful eyes of the Child with enormous import without depriving them of the delightful sparkle of childhood. Quiet and tranquillity prevail. The portrait was painted to do far more than please the eye, rather to engross the mind and heart. Such threefold function has rarely been fulfilled in the work of a single artist since the days of Bellini.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Christmas Music

ON Christmas Eve the stars draw near
Through the dark solitude of space,
Across that hushed expectant place
To make obeisance to this sphere
Where from its burning heart a light
More glorious than Venus glows,
Warmer than molten Mars, a rose
Of glory opening to the night.

For one brief hour of all the year
A holy radiance streams afar
Flashing a message to each star
And wakening, delicate and clear,
Each silver voice till all the height
Of heaven rings out as note by note
Star chimes to star and worlds remote
In one great rounded chord unite.

ELIZABETH WHITTEMORE KEITH

The Cave Where David Slept

THE party were conducted into a wide passage paved with stone, from which they entered the court of the khan. To a stranger the scene would have been curious; but they noticed the lewens that yawned darkly upon them from all sides, and the court itself, only to remark how crowded they were. By a lane reserved in the stowage of the cargoes, and thence by a passage similar to the one at the entrance, they emerged into the enclosure adjoining the house, and came upon camels, horses, and donkeys, tethered and dozing in close groups; among them were the keepers, men of many lands; and they, too, slept or kept silent watch. They went down the slope of the crowded yard slowly, for the dull carriers of the women had wills of their own. At length they turned into a path running towards the gray limestone bluff overlooking the khan on the west.

"We are going to the cave," said Joseph, laconically.

The guide lingered till Mary came to his side.

"The cave to which we are going," he said to her, "must have been a resort of your ancestor David. From the field below us, and from the well down in the valley, he used to drive his flocks to it for safety; and afterwards, when he was king, he came back to the old house here for rest and health, bringing great trains of animals. The mangers yet remain as they were in his day. Better a bed upon the floor where he has slept than one in the court-yard or out by the roadside. Ah, here is the house before the cave!"

No more was there offense to them in the fact that the cavern to which they were being taken had been, or was, a stable. They were the descendants of a race of herdsmen, whose flocks habitually shared both their habitations and wanderings. In keeping with a custom derived from Abraham, the tent of the Bedawin yet shelters his horses and children alike. So they obeyed the keeper cheerfully, and gazed at the house, feeling only a natural curiosity. Everything associated with the history of David was interesting to them.

The building was low and narrow, projecting but a little from the rock to which it was joined at the rear, and wholly without a window. In its blank front there was a door, swung on enormous hinges, and thickly daubed with ocherous clay. While the wooden bolt of the lock was being pushed back, the women were assisted from their pillions. Upon the opening of the door, the keeper called out,

"Come in!"

The guests entered, and stared about them. It became apparent immediately that the house was but a mask or covering for the mouth of a natural cave or grotto, probably forty feet long, nine or ten high, and twelve or fifteen in width. The light streamed through the doorway, over an uneven floor, falling upon piles of grain and fodder, and earthenware and household property, occupying the centre of the chamber. Along the sides were mangers, low enough for sheep, and built of stones laid in cement. There were no stalls or partitions of any kind. Dust and chaff yellowed the floor, filled all the crevices and hollows, and thickened the spider-webs, which dropped from the ceiling like bits of dirty linen; otherwise the place was cleanly, and, to appearance, as comfortable as any of the arched lewens of the khan proper. In fact, a cave was the model and first suggestion of the lewen.

"Come in!" said the guide. "These piles upon the floor are for travellers like yourselves. Take what of them you need."

Then he spoke to Mary.

"Can you rest here?"

"The place is sanctified," she answered.

"I leave you then. Peace be with you all!"

When he was gone, they busied themselves making the cave habitable.—From "Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ," by LEW WALLACE.

"The Prince of Peace"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONCE again the Christmas chimes ring out in many lands, and once again the world may pause to listen to the old familiar tale of watchful shepherds, and of wise men who followed a guiding star and humbly laid their treasures at the feet of the babe. Despite the frivolity and the various commercialized aspects of the season, there are evidences of a growing recognition that Christmas is more than a merely material celebration; and this is being expressed in humane efforts to give to those in need, and in honest efforts to promote good will among men.

For hundreds of years at Christmastide, through songs and celebrations, through the spoken and the written word, the Christian world has been reminded of the Christ, Truth, characterized by the prophet Isaiah (9:6) as "Wonderful, Counsellor, . . . The Prince of Peace." Assuredly there is a demand upon those who profess to be followers of Christ, that they should aid in establishing the reign of the "Prince of Peace," in hastening the fulfillment of the prophecy that "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more" (Isaiah 2:4).

The Christ, Truth, which Jesus of Nazareth taught and demonstrated, is again revealed in Christian Science, or the Science of Christianity. It is possible for wars to cease where this Science is understood and applied in human affairs. Men can live in peace when they learn to apply the rules of Christianity to the affairs of men and nations. The spiritual fact that there is but one God, divine Mind, includes the spiritual fact that in their real being all men are brothers. And the brotherhood of man is established and maintained through the application of what the Apostle James called "the royal law": "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself" (James 2:8).

Looking around at the world today, there may seem to be much that is discouraging to those who are working for the reign of the "Prince of Peace." Nevertheless, there are signs on the world horizon that mankind is learning, step by step, the truth of the proverb that "righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people" (Proverbs 14:34).

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 286), "For many years I have prayed daily that there be no more war, no more barbarous slaughtering of our fellow-beings; prayed that all the peoples on earth and the islands of the sea have one God, one Mind; love God supremely, and love their neighbor as themselves." The Apostle James tells us that "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much" (James 5:16). Mrs. Eddy recognized the power of prayer as a means of establishing the kingdom of God, good, on earth, and she included in the Manual of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, a "Daily Prayer," which embraces all mankind in its Christlike spirit. It reads (Art. VIII, Sect. 4): "'Thy kingdom come;' let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!"

True prayer for peace recognizes God as the Father of all, providing for the welfare of all. Such prayer heals selfish nationalism, because it desires good for all mankind, not just for one's own people and nation. More and more the world is recognizing the power of thought; but sometimes it is apt to attribute more power to the negative evil thought than to the positive Christianly scientific thought. As we understand the nature of true prayer, we have positive faith in its inevitable results. All true scientific thinking emanates from divine Mind, and is endowed with the majesty, power, and victory which belong to omnipotence. When this effectual prayer is utilized to support national and international conferences, it will enable those concerned to make right decisions, and will uphold the hands of those who, amid the confusion of conflicting personal opinions, racial prejudices, and commercial greed, are standing for right ideals.

As nations are composed of individuals, the growth of nations in regard to peacemaking largely depends on the growth of individuals. The true message of Christmastide, revealed through the teachings of Christian Science, is awaking men, women, and children to a better understanding of the eternal, ever-present Christ. This true knowledge is cleansing thought of old grudges, resentments, intolerance, and superstition, and bringing forth the enlightenment and understanding love which include all mankind.

There is a message for all in some of the familiar Christmas carols which encircle the world at this season. In the following lines one such breathes the spirit of a perpetual Christmas:

"Where charity stands watching
And faith holds wide the door,
The dark night wakes, the glory breaks,
And Christmas comes once more."

Flowers in the Snow

THE snowdrop arrays herself at her first coming forth above ground in a mantle of transparent silver. How frail this seems, yet how perfectly it has protected the wax-like tips of the two tiny leaves, now thrusting themselves through the earth, bearing between them and completely sheltering their precious burden, the flower. She throws aside her gauze-like mantle and the white-tipped leaves disclose themselves. The flower-stalk outgrows them swiftly, the flower itself wrapped in a protecting sheath, partly green and partly transparent. The bud up to the moment of unfolding is borne upright, but when the sheath slits, the bud hangs downwards, whilst the sheath itself remains as a shield above the flower and sets forth its beauty.

Seen at a little distance, what lovelier than these delicate flowers swinging joyously on their slender stalks? The soft, snow-white petals delicately curved inwards, hanging like a bell, or widespread like a canopy when the flower is fully out, sway in the lightest breeze above the leaves. And what else in mid-winter can compare with the exquisite beauties hidden till one looks closely into the flower—the inner petals ribbed within and without with emerald-green, the vivid orange of the stamens, the minute pistil in the centre of the dainty cup? The snowdrop is indeed "all glorious within."—ELEANOUR SINCLAIR ROHDE, in "Gardens of Delight." (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint.)

Winter Comes to Fountain Court

THE snow had turned Fleet Street into a gleaming pathway of pale brown mud, over which the buses threw ribbons of golden light. The cold afternoon sky was drawing itself into remote and frosty slumber above the jagged outline of the rooftops. The lantern-hung archway of Middle Temple Lane yawned darkly at the hurrying crowds on the pavement, and drew its brows together at their heedlessness.

Beneath that shadowed doorway, there waited a world that was both old and new. The bustle of the traffic and the noise were newly driven back upon themselves, ashamed of their clamor before that snow-bound tranquillity beyond the archway. The high buildings which bounded the Temple shut out the angry murmur of the street, and held the centuries intact.

Down Middle Temple Lane the cars had driven dark imprints into the fair face of the snow, but they might have been made by carriage wheels for all the trace of modernity that dusky pathway bore. Across the Lane the golden eyes of the lanterns, which were hung from every arch, held their watch in the darkness; while shadows clustered in courtyard and cloister, and dreams drew down the frosty stars to roof the wide expanse of Fountain Court.

There the snow lay unsullied, except for a single path where hurrying feet had worn their way. The old court wore its mantle of white with fitting dignity, acknowledging its peerless beauty with the grace that only centuries can bestow. The snow crept up to the doorways, lodged on windowsills, clung to cornerstone and coping, and wrapped the eaves where the pigeons sheltered with its soft cloak against the coldness of the night.

Firelight flickered on a window pane. Here a lamp burned, glowing on leather-bound books which lined a room. There a clerk bent earnestly over his desk beyond the uncurtained square of a window. From the cold outside, the lighted interiors looked warm and inviting. Who would not sit by a fire with a book, sheltered in such cloistered peace, on a night of frost and stars? Who would not stand without, in the cold beauty of the snow, watching the golden train of the lamplight as it touched the samite floor?

The little pool in Fountain Court was frozen, but so were the trees. The slender branches which trailed across the shining, silent water were hung with thousands of drops of moisture which had frozen as they gathered themselves together to fall. The twigs were spangled with loveliness and every facet of the crystal drops radiated light. Against the dark background of old, shadowed walls, in the reflected lights of the ancient lanterns, the tree shone delicately, with the fragility of a blossom etched by frost upon a window.

A dark figure moved from the well-trodden path toward a lighted doorway, heavily enveloped, from the slowness and ponderousness of his gait, in a greatcoat. So might Dr. Johnson have turned from the lights of Fleet Street, down the silent path of Middle Temple Lane, to the cloistral quietness of Fountain Court, muffling the sound of his footsteps in the snow. How Lamb would have loved this white veiling of his beloved Temple. Pendennis would have kicked his way gleefully through the drifts, forgetting his pose of elegance and languor as he found the pleasure of boyhood again, striding through the dusk—and leaving Thackeray to dream. Perhaps that lighted window, high up where the pigeons roost, gave Dickens his first glimpse of Eugene Lightwood, that briefless dreamer, who lounged by his fireside and waited to be drawn into "Our Mutual Friend." The snow had a way of softening the years and bridging the gulf between fact and fancy. It gathered them up in that quiet white-robed courtyard while the world slid by, just on the other side of the dark houses, bustling down Fleet Street, too busy to turn aside and dream.

P. W.

Again Christmas

THERE will be skies—wide skies—and planets shining
Tonight, as on that eve of long ago.
There will be strains of wonderment and glory
Re-echoing the theme the angels know;
And down each village street in humble places
Candles will blossom suddenly like stars;
The hearts that have been weary will be lifting;
The prisoner will see beyond his bars.
Now is the time when all the world is watching
Upon a hillside glorious with light;
In every waiting heart, in every manger
May Christ be born again tonight! tonight!

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF

The Valley of Silences

SHE stopped typing quite suddenly.

"Is there a place called Langstrath?" she said, leaning on her machine.

"Rather," I replied. "You know Borrowdale; well, go up as far as Rosthwaite, then turn off to the left at the fork in the road (by Mrs. May's toffee shop), to Stonethwaite, a mere handful of cottages and a farm wedged between two steep mountain sides. Then you go through spongy green fields with Eagle Crag towering above you on the right, and grassy fields and the river on the left, backed by a steep wooded slope leading up to Dock Tarn. At the end of these 'green pastures' hides an unexpected little glade of trees, known as Fairy Glen, and here at the foot of Eagle Crag you will find a few stone walls (in varying degrees of tumbled-down-ness) crossing each other at the most unexpected angles, and over all of which you must climb or scramble—And now for the grandeur of Langstrath! It is, indeed, the 'lang strath' it claims to be. With steep high mountains closing in on each side, a meandering stream will suggest to you the distance from which it has come—far away to the right between the folds of these lonely heights. Sky above, perhaps a lark, keen mountain air—and silence! The silence of the wind in the tufty buff-brown grass, the startled bleat of a surprised sheep, the refreshing plash of an unexpected little waterfall—and in the distance the cry of a passing curlew. All these are the sounds born of the silence—All these are—Langstrath!"

"Uhm! I thought there was," she replied; and, with a sudden jerk of the carriage, set her machine in motion. Although I was now rattling away at mine, I had somehow escaped from the narrow office confines; already I had reached the head of Langstrath, that last steep bit when you have left Stake Pass far behind you and you feel that one last stupendous effort will bring you up, up out of the valley and set your feet on the top of the world.

How scorchingly hot it was the last time I was there, but how well worth that last effort up the shoulder of Bofell was the view from the summit. Again I felt the clean warm wind on my face, felt the blueness of the sky all around me, and saw the jewelled lakes lying at my feet, while my unthinking fingers threaded their customary way from "Dear Sirs"—to "Yours faithfully. . . ."

I. S.

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Investors Turn Their Attention to Certain Favorite Stocks** • Commodity and Money Markets

Specialties Most Favored Issues In New York Market

By Forrest Price

Some investors did their shopping in Wall Street.

They bought their favorites.

Old standbys were pretty much neglected.

And there was a good handful of new highs for the year or longer.

About 1,600,000 shares changed hands.

Green Cananea soared 5 points.

The Continental Baking issues were wanted at higher prices. The preferred moved up about 3½ points.

Ward Baking preferred joined the upward procession by advancing about 2 points.

Owens Illinois Glass was another bull performer, rising about 4 points.

Conspicuous risers were Chicago Yellow Cab, Foster Wheeler, Corn Exchange, Auburn Auto, Columbia Gas A. American Power & Light, American Writing Paper preferred, National Lead, General Motors, Smith Corporation, Chrysler and Western Union.

Borg Warner was a strong spot, moving up nearly 4 points.

Among those on the down side were Atlantic Coast Line, Fuller second preferred, Howe Sound, International Business Machines, Jersey Central, Cerro de Pasco and U. S. Smelting.

In the bond division Postal Telegraph 5s advanced a point. Otherwise price changes were nominal. U. S. Governments were very quiet and steady. Some slight advances were made here and there. Among the foreigners Italian issues managed to show some firmness. Rome 6½s moved forward more than a point. This is the first time in more than a week that the Italians did not display some weakness.

December wheat's new peak for the season was the feature of the Chicago grain market. Cotton was irregular at New York.

The good-will manifested at Christmas time was translated today into optimism regarding future business. The occasional reactions that have occurred in the stock market during the last month are not considered to have had anything to do with business development one way or the other.

There are several important things under way which have not yet come into public view. One is that a conference was held between President Roosevelt and Robert V. Fleming, president of the American Bankers' Association, which, it is believed, had to do with banking institutions taking over a large portion of the Government's lending functions. This project, if it goes through, will be a big help to the banking institutions.

Announcement that Joseph B. Eastman, co-ordinator of transportation, is drafting plans for a reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission is taken to mean better times for the railroads. This may have had something to do with the recent strength of the rail stocks and bonds.

Bar Silver Lower 49¾ Cents Ounce

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—Imported bar silver for commercial use declined another cent an ounce here today to 49¾ cents, the lowest price since Sept. 27, 1934.

The quotation, fixed by Handy & Harman, bullion brokers, carried the price of the white metal down 15⅝ cents an ounce since the current decline began Dec. 9.

Today's price was again fixed without advices from London, but shortly after the price was posted, word from the British capital said the quotation in that market today would be 20⅞ pence, off 7-16 of a penny from yesterday. This is equivalent to 46.33 cents in New York.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; steels, motors, specialties advance.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments improve.

Curb: Mixed; utilities, mining issues higher.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; fluctuations narrow.

Cotton: Quiet; liquidation; local and trade buying.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Mixed; December apparently cornered.

Corn: Lower; speculative demand lacking.

Cattle: Steady; top $14.

Hogs: 15-40 higher; top $10.15.

Foreign

London: A holiday spirit prevailed on the stock exchange today, and dealings were very small. Investment stocks were quietly maintained, but speculative issues turned irregular. The market closed quiet.

Paris: A pre-holiday feeling prevailed on the Bourse today with prices holding firm in most sections. Rentes, bank shares and industrials were slightly higher and international issues moved irregularly. The closing tone was firm.

Berlin: Holiday.

Chicago Board

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
December	1.04⅜	1.05½	1.04	1.05⅛	+.01
May	.99¼	.99⅝	.99	.99⅛	—.¼
July	.89⅝	.89⅝	.88⅞	.89	—.⅝
Corn					
December	.58⅝	.58⅝	.58⅛	.58⅛	—.⅜
May	.59⅝	.59⅝	.59⅜	.59⅜	
July	.61	.61	.60⅝	.60⅝	—.¼
Oats					
December	.26⅞	.26⅞	.26⅜	.26⅜	—.⅜
May	.28⅛	.28½	.28⅛	.28½	+.⅛
July	.28½	.28½	.28½	.28½	
Rye					
December	.52	.52	.52	.52	+.¼
May	.52½	.52¾	.52½	.52½	—.⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.84¾	.84⅛	.84⅝	— ⅜
May	.88¼	.87⅞	.88⅛	— ⅛

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	11.46	11.46	11.46	11.46	
May	11.71	11.71	11.66	11.66	+.11
July	12.00	12.00	11.99	11.99	+.11

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

‡1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	High	Low	Last Dec. 24	Last Dec. 23
52½	32	1.20	Abraham & Str	47	47	47	
74¾	51	2½	Acme Steel	64⅛	69¼	69¼	69⅛
11⅛	4½	.10	Adams Express	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞
100⅜	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100½
37¼	28	2	Adams Mills	35	35	35	34½
24⅜	8	.60	Addressograph	23½	23⅛	23⅛	24
18⅝	4½		Advance Rumely	19	18⅛	19	18½
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
173	104⅜	3	Air Reduction	166¾	166	166	166¼
2⅝	¾		Airway Elec App	2	2	2	2
20⅛	13¼	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	14⅜	14	14⅜	14⅛
3¼	¾		Alleghany Corp (h)	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
14⅝	2⅜		Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	11½	11	11½	11⅞
14⅜	1¾		Alleghany pf xw (h)	10⅜	10	10	
14⅛	2		Allegh pf ww XL (h)	10⅜	10	10⅜	10⅜
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	30	29	30	28⅜
24	12⅛	.25b	Allied Mills	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
173	125	6	Allied Chem	152	151	152	151
129	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¾
9	3⅛		Allied Stores	7⅜	7	7	7¼
37⅞	12		Allis Chalmers	36¾	35⅞	36⅝	35⅜
22¾	14	1	Aloha Port Cem	20¾	20⅛	20½	20½
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	72½	72½	72½	73
40	26	2	Amal Leather pf	35⅛	35	35	
78⅛	48½	2	Amerada	79½	78	79	78⅛
57⅜	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
47⅜	13½		Am Bank Note	42¾	42	42¾	43½
18½	6½		Am Crystal Sug	18¼	17¾	18¼	18⅛
92	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1pf	90	90	90	90
41⅞	21	1	Am Brake S&F	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	
149⅝	110	4¶	Am Can	136¼	134	136⅛	134¾
32⅝	10		Am Car & Fdry	30	29¾	30	29¾
31¾	8		Am Chain	31	30¾	30¾	31
96	66	¶3	Am Chicle	88	87	87¾	88
8⅜	2⅜		Am Colortype	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
35¾	22½		Am Com Alcohol	28½	28¼	28½	28⅜
3⅞	¾		Am Encaustic T (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
9⅛	2¾		Am European	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
9¼	2		Am & For Pow	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
42	14		Am & For Pow pf	27	26⅛	26¾	26½
38¼	12		Am & For Pow 6	23¼	23	23¼	23
17	3⅞		Am & For Pw 2pf	11⅝	11	11⅝	11
15⅛	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13	13	13	
6⅞	3		Am Hide & L	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
40	28		Am Hide & L pf	35¾	35¾	35¾	
38⅛	29⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
4⅞	1⅞		Am Ice	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
37¾	14¼	5	Am Ice pf	18	17¾	17¾	17½
11⅜	4½		Am International	10	9⅞	10	9¾
27⅜	9		Am Locomotive	23¾	23¼	23¾	23⅛
75¼	32		Am Loco pf	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	73¼
12⅝	4¼		Am Mach & Met	11	10⅝	11	10½
12¼	4½		Am Mach & M ct	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
32¼	13½		Am Metal	30⅜	29¾	30⅜	29¾
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	29⅞	28⅞	29⅜	28⅜
9⅜	1½		Am Power & Lt	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	8
41½	8⅜	1¼b	Am P&L 5% pf	37	35	36⅞	35
49½	10⅛	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	43⅜	42	43	42
23⅞	10⅛		Am Radiator	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
32⅜	15¾	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	30½	29⅞	30½	30
21⅞	4½		Am Seating	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	20¾
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	25	25	25	24¾
64⅜	31⅝	.40	Am Smelt & Ref	58¾	57¾	58	58
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	136¾	136½	136½	137
104¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	95¼	94	95¼	94
107	74⅜	5	Am Tob D	97¾	96½	97¼	96⅛
25¼	12		Am Steel Fdries	24½	23⅞	24½	23¼
141	129¼	6	Am Tobacco pf	140¼	140½	140½	140
43	33⅛	2	Am Stores	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	34
70½	50⅛	2	Am Sug Ref	51	50¼	50¼	51
140⅛	128⅛	7	Am Sug Ref pf	128	128	128	
160⅛	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	153	152	152¼	153
10¼	2½		Am Type Fdrs (h)	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
38⅛	9		Am Type F pf (h)	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
27⅞	18¼	1	Am Sum Tob	24	24	24	23⅛
17⅛	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	20¾	20¼	20¾	20¾
68¾	35½		Am Woolen pf	63	62½	63	63¾
2⅝	⅝		Am Writ Pap (h)	2	1¾	2	1¾
11⅞	2¼		Am Wr P pf (h)	10⅝	9	9⅜	9
5⅞	3		Am Zinc Lead & S	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
30	8		Anaconda Cop	29¾	28⅜	29⅜	28⅛
37	16⅛		Anaconda Wire	36	35¾	36	35
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	15	14¾	14¾	15
109	96⅛	6½	Anchor Cap pf	102	102	102	
12⅝	3⅛		Andes Copper	12	11½	12	11½
4	1½		A P W Paper	3½	3½	3½	
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41
122¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf	120½	120½	120½	
6⅛	3¼		Armour Ill	5	4⅞	5	5
70⅞	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	65⅝	65½	65½	66
9⅜	4		Arnold Constable	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
45½	16½	1¶	Armstrong Cork	46	45¼	45¾	45⅜
18¾	7½		Asso Dry Goods	14½	13¾	14⅛	14⅜
41	24¾	.80	Asso Oil	44	44	44	
59¾	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	57	56¼	56⅞	56⅝
92⅛	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	90⅜	90⅛	90⅛	
37¼	19½		Atl Coast Line	29¾	29	29⅜	30
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	27⅛	26¾	26¾	27
19½	4		Atlas Tack	19½	19⅛	19½	19¼
45½	15		Auburn Auto	39¼	37	38	36¾
14	5½		Austin Nichols	9	8¾	9	8¾
4⅞	2¾		Aviation Corp Del	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
			—B—				
6⅝	1½		Baldwin Loco (h)	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
40	7½		Baldwin Loco pf (h)	37½	37⅛	37⅛	37¼
18	7½		Balt & Ohio	16¼	16	16¼	16⅛
110⅛	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	110	109½	110	
49½	36¼	2½	Bangor & Aroos	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¾
15½	3¼		Barker Bros	14	14	14	
88	32		Barker Bros pf	83	83	83	82½
62¼	37½	1¶	Bayuk Cig	64¾	63¼	63½	64
115	107¾	.60¶	Bayuk Cig pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	
14⅛	5⅞		Barnsdall A	14½	14¼	14½	14⅜
20⅛	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	17½	17¼	17¼	17½
108⅛	100½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
95	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	88⅜	87⅛	87½	88
14⅝	11¼	1	Belding Hem	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	13⅛
24⅛	11⅞	.25b	Bendix Aviation	23⅛	22½	22⅞	22⅞
29¼	15⅛	1¼	Beneficial Ind Ln	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22¼
57⅛	34	2	Best & Co	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	53¼
51½	21⅝		Bethlehem Steel	50¾	48¾	50⅜	48¾
121½	55¾	3½	Beth Steel pf	116¼	115	116⅛	116¼
27½	14¾		Bigelow Sanford	23¼	22⅜	22⅜	
17	9⅝		Blaw Knox	15¼	15	15⅛	15
16⅝	6⅛		Boeing Airplane	16⅜	16¼	16⅝	16⅛
59⅛	30⅝	3	Bohn & Br	51⅞	51	51⅞	51¼
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	94	94	94	94
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	25¾	25⅛	25⅝	25¾
65¼	28¼	1	Borg Warner	68½	63	68	63⅜
8⅞	3¾		Boston & Maine	7¼	7	7	7
2⅜	½		Botany A pf (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
55⅞	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	53⅞	52⅝	53⅛	53
17⅛	8⅛	.40	Bridgeport Brass	15⅝	15	15⅝	15
55	23⅝	3	Briggs & Strat	49	49	49	48¼
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	42	41⅝	42	
5⅛	1⅜		Brooklyn Queens	4½	4½	4½	4¾
71⅛	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	52	51	52	50⅞
63⅛	53	3	Brown Shoe	62	62	62	62
11¼	3⅜		Brunswick Balke	10	10	10	10
8⅞	4¼		Bucyrus Erie	8½	8⅜	8½	8¼
17⅜	8⅛		Bucyrus E cv pf	16½	16	16⅛	16¾
3	¼		Budd Mfg rts	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
9¾	3⅛		Budd Mfg	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8¾
14⅜	2⅛		Budd Wheel	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12⅝
24⅛	8¼		Bllard	20¾	20¼	20¾	20½
14¾	3¾		Bulova Watch	13½	13½	13½	
9⅞	3		Burns Bros pf (h)	7½	7½	7½	7½
28	13½	.60¶	Burroughs Add	25¼	24⅜	24⅝	25⅛
3⅛	1		Bush Term (h)	2⅛	2	2⅛	
10⅛	5⅛		Bush Term deb	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
22⅛	10		Bush T Bldg pf ct	17	17	17	
3⅛	1⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
1⅜	⅜		Butterick (h)	1	1	1	1
20⅝	11⅝		Byers	18½	17¾	18½	18
			—C—				
42¼	30¼	1½	Calif Packing	35	34⅞	35	
1⅛	¼		Callahan Z & L	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
6¾	2½		Calumet & Hecla	6⅛	6	6	5⅞
33⅜	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	31⅞	31	31½	31½
17⅛	8⅛		Canada Dry	16⅞	16	16	17
13¾	8⅝		Canadian Pacific	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
14	4⅜		Capital Admin	13	13	13	12⅞
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	37½	37¼	37½	37½
8⅛	3⅝	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	7⅛	7	7	7½
60	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	55⅞	55¼	55½	55¾
35¾	19½		Celanese Corp	27½	27¼	27	27½
111¼	45¾		Case Thresh	98½	97½	98	98
126½	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	117	117	117	115
21¼	16⅛		Celotex Co N	18⅛	17¾	18	18¼
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	26½	26	26	26
62½	34		Central RR of NJ	47½	47	47	48
12⅜	6¼		Cntury Ribbon	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
65⅜	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	52¼	50¼	51	52
13¼	3⅝		Certain-Teed	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11¼
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	56½	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
53⅛	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	50⅞	50	50¼	50¾
3¼	⅞		Chi & E Ill pf (h)	2½	2¼	2½	2¾
2¼	⅝		Chi & G W (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
5⅜	1⅝		Chi & Gt W pf (h)	4	3¾	4	3⅞
35	15⅝	1¶	Chi Mail Order	32	32	32	32½
3	¼		Chi & & St P (h)	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
4¾	¾		Chi M & St P pf (h)	2½	2¼	2⅜	2¼
5⅝	1⅜		Chi & Nw (h)	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10⅜	3⅜		Chi & Nw pf (h)	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅛
18⅜	4⅝		Chi Pneu Tool	18¼	18	18⅛	17¾
53⅝	20		Chi Pneu T pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	
2⅝	¾		Chi R I & P (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4	1¼		Chi R I & P 6% (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
4½	1⅛		Chi R I & P 7% (h)	3	2⅞	3	3⅛
14⅛	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	16¾	14½	16¼	13¾
9	3½		Childs Company	7¾	7½	7½	7½
26	9	.25b	Chile Copper	25	25	25	25
93	31	3	Chrysler	93¾	92¾	93½	92¾
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅝
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	74	73⅛	74	73
6½	3¼		City Stores	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
27⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	27	26¾	26¾	26⅞
57½	20	1	Cluett Peabody	57¾	57	57½	56½
126	110	7	Cluett Pdby pf	130½	120½	120½	
93	72½	2¶	Coca Cola	89	87½	87½	88½
21	15⅛	.50¶	Colgate-Palm-P	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝
107¼	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	105	105	105	
48⅜	9	.50b	Collins & Aikman	47	46½	46¾	46½
109	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	109	109	109	109
5½	½		Colo F & Ir (h)	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4
28½	5		Colo F&I pf (h)	25	25	25	25⅞
15¾	3⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas	13⅜	12¾	13¼	13
90	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	87	86	87	85⅝
49⅞	43½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	43½	43½	43½	44
50	49	2¾	Columbia P pf	49	48⅜	48¾	
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	46	45¾	45⅞	46
119½	110	5½	Com Cred pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	111⅝
72	56¼	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	60¼	59½	59½	60¼
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	100	100	100	100
23⅞	16½	.60¶	Comm Solvents	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	20
3	¾		Comwlth & So	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
72	29¼	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	67¾	65¼	67¾	65¼
21½	9	2b	Congress Cigar	16	16	16	
45¾	27	1.60¶	Congoleum Nairn	40½	40¼	40½	40¼
49	1⅛	⅜	Conn Ry & Lt	17	17	17	17
7½	2¼		Consol Film Ind	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
22⅛	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	18⅛	18	18	18
11¼	7		Consol Cigar	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
34¾	11⅞	1	Consol Gas	30⅞	30¼	30¾	30½
101⅛	72¼	5	ConsolGas pf	103¼	102¾	102¾	103¼
6⅞	1		Consol Laundries	5	4⅞		
11⅛	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	11¼	11	11¼	11⅛
8¼	2½		Consol Rys Cu pf	7	6⅞	7	7
1⅜	½		Consol Textile	⅞	¾	¾	¾
20½	8¾		Container A	20¾	20½	20¾	20½
8½	2⅞		Container B	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
82	69	6½	Con Cig ppf ww	71	70⅞	71	70
10⅝	4½		Cont Baking A	11½	10	10⅞	9¾
1¾	⅜		Cont Baking B	1⅞	1½	1⅝	1½
67¾	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	67½	66	67½	64
99¼	62¾	3	Cont Can	83¼	82¼	82¾	83¼
20⅛	7	1.05b	Cont Dia Fibre	18⅞	18½	18¾	18¼
44⅞	28⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	43⅛	43¼	43¼	43⅜
2⅜	¾		Cont Motors	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
33½	15⅛	1	Cont Oil	34⅞	33⅜	34⅞	33
69⅜	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	65¼	64¾	65	66½
78⅞	60	3	Corn Products	69⅜	68⅞	69	68⅝
7⅝	4⅛		Coty	6⅝	6½	6½	6¾
19⅜	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio	18⅜	17¾	17⅞	
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	37⅛	37	37	37
48⅞	23½	1¶	Crown Cork & S	45⅜	43⅛	45¾	43¼
9⅝	3½		Crown Zeller vtc	9	8⅝	9	8⅝
35⅛	14		Crucible Steel	35⅛	34⅜	35⅛	34½
2⅛	1		Cuba Co	1½	1½	1½	

‡1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	High	Low	Last Dec. 24	Last Dec. 23
14	5		Cuba Ry pf	12	12	12	
8½	5⅛		Cuban Am Sug	6	5¾	5¾	6
47⅛	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	40	39⅞	39¾	40½
24⅝	15		Curtis Publishg	21⅛	20⅞	21	21
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	101⅞
3⅞	2		Curtiss-Wright	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10⅝	6¼		Curtiss-Wright A	10⅜	9⅞	10⅝	10⅜
75	61	8	Cushman 8%	63	63	63	
46½	16	.25b	Cutler Hammer	45¼	45¼	45¼	
			—D—				
58¾	22⅛		Deere & Co	54½	53¼	54½	54
28	19	1.10g	Deere & Co pf	27⅜	27	27⅜	27¼
24½	18⅞	.50¶	Deisel W G Co	23¼	22½	23¼	23¼
43⅛	23½		Del & Hudson	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	36⅛
19⅛	11		Del Lack & W	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝
125	65	4¶	Detroit Edison	124½	124½	124½	125
6	2		Detroit & Mack	5	5	5	
38½	13⅜		Distillers Cp Seag	34	33	33⅜	34⅜
41	26½	1½¶	Diamond Match	37	37	37	37
44⅞	34⅛	2¶	Dome Mines	43½	43¼	43½	43
12⅝	6¾		Dominion Stores	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
46⅜	17½	.75b	Douglas A	48½	45½	48½	45⅛
8¼	2		Dunhill Inter	7	7	7	7
146½	86⅝	3.60¶	du Pont de Nem	137¾	136¾	137¾	137
			—E—				
8	3¾		Eastern Roll Mill	6⅝	6½	6½	6¾
172¼	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	154½	153¾	154½	154½
30⅝	16⅝	1¶	Eaton Mfg	28¼	27¾	28¼	27¾
8⅜	3¼		Eitingon Schild	7	6⅞	6⅞	
38⅝	19¾	1.20*	Elec Auto-Lite	37⅞	36¾	37⅛	37⅛
13½	3⅞		Elec Boat	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛
8⅜	5⅝	.24b	Elec & Mus Ind	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
7½	1⅛		Elec Pow & Lt	6	5½	6	5⅝
28	2½		El Pw&L 6% pf	25½	24¾	25½	24
32	3		Elec Pow & L pf	29½	28	29½	28
58¾	39	2¶	Elec Sto Battery	55½	55	55½	55¼
1⅞	⅜		Elk Horn Coal pf n	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
50	14		Engineers P S 5pf	43¼	42½	42½	43¼
55½	15½		Engineers PS 6pf	51	51	51	
55	14½		Engineers PS ww	47	46⅝	46¾	46½
7½	4½		Equitable Off Blg	6¾	6¾	6	6½
14	7⅛		Erie RR	11½	11¼	11⅝	11⅝
19½	8½		Erie RR 1pf	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	16
14⅞	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	12	12	12	12¼
38⅝	15	1	Evans Products	37	36	37	36¼
6	2		ExchangeBuffet	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
			—F—				
15	4		Fairbanks pf	12	12	12	11½
34⅞	17		Fairbanks Morse	36⅜	34⅞	36⅛	34⅞
118	115		Fairbanks M 6%	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	
21⅝	5⅜		Fed Lt & Trac	19¼	19	19¼	19⅜
4½	2		Fed Screw W	4	4	4	4½
3⅛	⅞		Fed Water Serv	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
25	16⅛	1	Fed'd Dept Sto	20¾	20½	20½	21¼
45¼	28⅜	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	44	43½	43½	43¾
23¼	13⅛	1.20	Firestone T&R	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	22⅝
102⅞	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	102½	102½	102½	102
58⅞	44⅜	2½	First Nat Stores	45⅜	45⅛	45¼	45¼
6⅜	2¼		Follansbee B (h)	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	4
79⅜	20½	1	Food Mach	76⅞	75⅞	75⅞	77
26¼	9⅞		Foster-Wheeler	27¾	26	27¼	26
103	60⅜		Foster-Wheeler pf	106	106	106	
36⅛	19⅜	1.10b	Fourth Nat Inv	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	33⅜
30⅜	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	28	27⅜	27⅜	27⅞
125	112½	6	Freeport Tex pf	122	122	122	
40⅛	4⅜		Fuller 2pf	36½	35	36	37
			—G—				
12	7		Gamewell	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
10⅞	5½		Gen Am Inv	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10½
48½	32⅝	1¾	Gen Am Trans	47¾	47¼	47¾	47⅞
22½	11¾	.25b	Gen Asphalt	21¾	21	21	21⅜
13⅝	7⅝	.60	Gen Baking	12¼	11¾	12¼	11¾
146	115	8	Gen Baking pf	140	140	140	
10⅜	5¼		Gen Bronze	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
6⅜	2		Gen Cable	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
18½	4		Gen Cable A	17	16¾	17	16¾
64¼	46½	4¶	Gen Cigar	56¾	55⅞	55⅞	56⅞
40⅞	20½	.80	Gen Electric	37	36½	36⅜	36¼
37½	3	1.80	Gen nFoods	33⅜	32⅜	33⅛	32⅞
1½	⅛		Gen Gas & E A	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
72½	59⅞	3	Gen Mills	65	64½	64½	64⅝
59⅜	26⅝	2¶	Gen Motors	57	56¼	56⅞	55⅞
120	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	117¾	117	117	117¾
6¼	3		Gen Out Ad	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
21	10		Gen Out Ad A	20	19¼	19⅝	19¼
4½	1⅛		Gen Pub Service	3¾	3½	3⅝	
41½	15⅝	1	Gen Ry Signal	41	41	41	40½
3⅛	¾		Gen Realty	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
39⅛	14¾		Gen Rlty pf ww	37	37	37	37
31½	16¾	.50b	Gen Refractories	31½	29⅞	30	29¾
51	14		Gen Steel Cas pf	49	48½	48½	49½
19½	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	17⅛	17	17	17⅛
8¾	2⅛		Gimbel Bros	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
75⅜	18		Gimbel Bros pf	72½	72½	72½	72¼
49½	23⅞	2	Glidden	49	48¼	48⅝	49¼
4⅜	1⅛		Gobel (Adolf) (h)	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
22	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	19¾
120	111½	6	Gold Dust pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
13⅝	7½		Goodrich	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	12
76½	40		Goodrich pf	75⅞	73¾	75⅞	71½
26⅞	15¾		Goodyear	21⅞	20¼	21½	20¾
92	70	4	Goodyear 1pf	84¼	83½	84¼	84
10½	2½		Gotham Silk Hos	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9⅞
85	20		Goth S H pf	82¼	82¼	82¼	
4½	1¼		Graham Paige	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
13⅝	5¼		Granby	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞
29¾	14⅜	1.50	Grand Un pf	19	18½	18⅞	18¾
38¼	26	1¶	Grant (WT)	31	30	30¼	30½
35⅛	9⅝		Great Nor pf	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	34⅛
15¾	9¼	.50	Great Nor Ore	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛	14⅞
28⅝	25⅝	1	Green Hih	27	26¼	26⅛	26⅜
34⅜	26⅞	2.40	Great West Sug	30½	30	30⅜	30⅝
92	34	3¶	Greene Cananea	95	91	95	90
74½	20½		Greyh'd Corp	67½	67	67	67½
2¾	1		Guantanamo Sug	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
11½	4		Gulm Mobile & N	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
33½	12		Gulf States Steel	28¾	28⅜	28¾	
108	48		Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	104	104	104	104
			—H—				
8	4		Hall Printing	6	6	6	
14½	6½		Hamilton Watch	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
28⅜	16	1	Harbison Walker	27½	27¼	27½	27¼
14⅛	5½		Hat Corp of Am	13⅝	13	13⅝	14⅛
113	81	6½	Hat Corp pf	113	113	113	113
6½	1⅝		Hayes Body	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5
117½	85	5	Hazel Atlas	115¼	114	115¼	113½
35	11	1	Hercules Motors	36	34⅞	36	34⅞
130½	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	130½	130½	130½	130½
81¾	73¼	3	Hershey Choc	77	77	77	
30¾	5¾		Holland Furnace	30½	29¾	30½	29¼
22⅝	19½		Holly Co Gar	20⅜	20	20	20
42	30⅞	2½	Houdaille Her A	41½	40⅛	41½	41⅛
31⅝	6½	1½	Houdaille Her B	30¾	29½	30¼	29¾
7	1½		Houston Oil vtc	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	6¼
60¾	43	3¶	Howe Sound	53	51¾	52	54
5½	2¾		Hudson & Man	3½	3½	3½	3½
13¾	6½		Hud & Man pf	10	9⅞	10	10
17½	6¼		Hudson Motor	16¾	16¼	16⅜	16⅜
3⅞	¾		Hupp Motors	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
			—I—				
22¼	9½		Ill Central	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝
59¼	40	4	Ill Central LL	57	57	57	
36⅜	23½	1.68	Indus Rayon	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	29¾
121	60½	2¶	Ingersoll-Rand	115¾	115½	115¾	
108	46¼	2¶	Inland Steel	102	101¾	101¾	101⅞
8⅜	2½		Inspiration Cop	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜
23⅝	8¾		Interboro R T (h)	17½	17¼	17½	17½
3	1½		Intercon Rub	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
12⅞	4¼		Interlake Iron	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	12¾
5	2⅝		Int Agr Corp	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
42¾	26		Int Agr ppf	34½	34¼	34½	33¼
190½	149¼	6¶	Int Business M	177	177	177	179
36⅞	22⅞	1	Int Cement	34½	34	34¼	34¼
65⅝	34⅛	1.20	Int Harvester	60⅜	60⅛	60½	60½
154	130	7	Int Harvester pf	153½	152¼	153½	154
4¾	1¼		Int Hydroelec	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
6½	1⅞		Int Merc Marine	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
47¼	22¼	.75	Int Nickel	44⅜	43¾	44⅜	44⅛
5	1⅛		Int Pap&Pow A	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
2⅜	⅜		Int Pap&Pow C	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
28⅜	4½		Int Pap&P pf	28⅞	27¾	28¼	27⅞
42¾	21½	1.40	Int Print Ink	41	41	41	40
110	98½	6	Int Pr Ink pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
20½	9⅛		Int Rys C A pf	19½	18½	19½	19
36¼	25	1¼	Int Salt	26	26	26	26
49½	42¼	2¶	Int Shoe	48¼	48	48	48
28	16		Int Silver	17¾	17⅝	17⅞	
78	56⅝	4	Int Silver pf	58	57⅞	58	56¾
14	5⅝		Int Tel & Tel	13⅛	12¾	13	12⅞
16⅝	8⅞		Interstate Dept S	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
			—J—				
67	49	3¶	Jewel Tea	60½	60	60½	60⅜
99½	38½		Johns Manville	93	91½	93	92
93	50		Jones & L'lin pf	73⅞	72¾	73¼	73⅞
			—K—				
14½	3¾		Kan C South	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12½
22	6⅝		Kan C South pf	19	19	19	19½
20¼	7½	1	Kaufmann D St	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
30	15¾	2b	Kayser (J) & Co	29	28½	28⅞	
31¼	6		Kelsey Hayes W A	28⅝	27¼	27½	27
28¼	3¼		Kelsey Hayes W B	25	24½	24½	24½
18¼	10¼	.50¶	Kelvinator Corp	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14¼
21	10	.50	Kimberly Clark	18⅜	18½	18½	
30⅞	13¾	.80	Kennecott Cop	28½	27¾	28½	28⅜
6⅛	2⅝		Kinney & Co	5½	5½	5½	5½
41	23		Kinney pf	38¼	38	38	38
27¾	19¾	1	Kresge	24⅞	24¾	24¾	25
113	103	7	Kresge pf	107	107	107	106⅞
32⅛	22¼	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	26⅝	26⅛	26½	26
			—L—				
27½	12		Laclede Gas StL	22	22	22	
28⅛	21⅝	2	Lambert Co	22½	22⅜	22⅜	22½
13⅜	8½	.50	Lee Rubber	13	12⅞	13	12⅞
17⅝	10!	1	Lehn & Fnik	12	11¾	11¾	12⅞
3¼	1½		Lehigh Val Coal	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
15¾	5½		Lehigh V Coal pf	13½	13	13½	13⅝
11½	5		Lehigh Val RR	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
95¾	67¼	3¶	Lehman Corp	93⅛	92½	92½	93
49¼	21½	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	44½	44	44¼	44¾
29⅝	21	1.60	Life Saver	29⅛	28	29m	27½
27⅝	13½		Lima Loco Wks	25¼	24¾	24¾	25⅛
120	94¼	4¶	Liggett & My	107½	107	107½	105¾
37¼	24½	1.60	Liquid Carbonic	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	36
122	93¾	4¶	Liggett & My B	108½	106	108½	105½
55⅛	31¼	2	Loew's Inc	52½	52	52⅛	51¾
108¾	102	6½	Loews pf	107¼	107	107	
10⅜	6⅛		Libby McN & L	9¾	9⅝	9½	9¼
2⅝	1		Loft Inc	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
4⅜	1¼		Long Bell Lum A	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
41⅝	33	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	39	39	39	38½
26½	18½	1.20¶	Lorillard	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	24
15	4½		Louisiana OR pf	13¾	13½	13½	13½
22¾	10⅜	1½	Louisville G&E A	20½	20⅛	20½	
64¾	34	2½b	Louisville & N	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛	58
26½	12¾		Ludlum Steel	24⅜	24⅛	24¾	24½
135	90⅛	6½	Ludlum Stl cv pf	129	129	129	
			—M—				
28½	18⅝	1	Mack Trucks	27½	27	27¾	27¼
57¾	30½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	47⅝	46½	46⅝	47½
37¾	18⅝	2	Magma Copper	34½	34	34½	34
10	4		Manati Sug pf (h)	7	7	7	7
⅞	⅜		Ludlum rts	⅝	½	⅝	⅝
12½	5⅞		Mandel Bros	10	10	10	10
30	13¼		Man Elv mg (h)	21¾	21⅜	21¾	21¼
3	1		Maracaibo Oil	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅛
9⅞	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1⅞	⅜		Market St Ry	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅞	1		Market St Ry 2pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23¾	3¾		Market St Ry ppf	20½	20¼	20⅛	20
48⅞	20	2	Marlin-Rockwell	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	
14¼	6⅞		Marshall Field	11⅝	11	11⅛	11⅛
33⅞	23¼	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	29⅞
156	136	7	Mathieson Alk pf	150	150	150	
57¾	35⅜	1.60	May Dept Stores	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54
35½	28	2	McCrory Corp	32½	32¼	32½	32
14⅝	7¼		McCrory Sto (h)	13⅝	13	13½	13⅜
10¾	5⅞		McKesson & R	9⅝	9⅜	9½	9¾
45⅝	33⅜	2	McIntyre Porcu	41⅛	40⅜	41⅛	40⅞
12⅛	11		Mead Corp	13⅛	12¼	13⅛	12⅛
131	90½	4	McKeesport Tin	119	119	119	

‡1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	High	Low	Last Dec. 24	Last Dec. 23
40	38½	3	McKesson & R pf n	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝
15⅝	8½		McLellan Cto (h)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13
115⅝	85½		McLelan pf (h)	113½	113½	113½	113½
41⅜	24¼	2	Mesta Mach	38½	38	38½	38½
8⅜	3		Mengel Co	7⅛	7	7	7
6¼	2⅛		Miami Cop	5½	5⅛	5½	5¼
60¾	20¾		Mengel Co pf	56¾	56	56	
18⅞	9½	.40b	Mid-Cont Pet	19	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞
24⅞	8¼	.25b	Midland Steel	21⅞	21	21⅞	21
116½	60½		Midland Stl pf	111	110½	111	
7⅝	3⅞		Min Moline	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
68	31		Min Moline pf	60	60	60	
¾	⅛		Min & StL (h)	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2½	¾		Min SP & SSM	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4	1		Min SP & SSM pf	2½	2½	2½	2½
4½	1¼		Min SP&SSM ll	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¾
17	10½		Missons Corp	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
6⅜	2½		Mo Kan & Tex	5	4⅞	5	5⅛
16⅛	5⅞		Mo K&T pf	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	13¼
3	1		Mo Pacific (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4½	1¼		Mo Pacific pf (h)	3	2⅞	3	3⅛
23	10¾	1	Mohawk Carpet	21	21	21	21½
94¾	55	1	Monsanto Chem	88¼	87¼	87¼	88
40⅞	21¾		Montgom Ward	39	38⅝	38⅝	38½
66	43½	2.40	Morrell & Co	44	42¾	42¾	
65½	60	3.87	Morris & Essex	61	61	61	
1⅛	¼		Mother Lode	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
69	17⅛	2	Motor Products	64	63¼	63½	64
14⅞	7⅛	.60	Motor Wheel	14⅝	14¼	14½	14¼
16¼	9¼		Mullins Mfg A	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14⅞
15⅜	9½		Mullins Mfg B	14½	14⅛	14½	14⅜
21⅝	4¾		Murray Body	19⅝	19	19⅝	19¼
			—N—				
19½	11	1	Nash Motors	17½	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
27½	14		Nash Chat StL	22	22	22	21½
14	4½		Nat Acme	13	12⅞	13	13
11¼	6¾		Natl Avia Corp	11¼	11	11	11¼
36⅝	22¼	1.60	Nat Biscuit	33	32⅛	32⅝	32
23¼	13½	.50	Nat Cash Reg	22½	21⅞	22½	21⅞
20⅛	12⅞	1.20	Nat Dairy Food	20½	20	20½	20⅛
113¼	103	7	Nat Dairy pf A	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
4⅝	1⅛		Nat Dept Stores (h)	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
34¾	17		Nat Dept S pf (h)	31½	30⅞	30⅞	31¾
32½	21	2	Nat Enam & St	28⅞	28¾	28¾	
162½	150	7	Nat Lead pf A	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	
205	145	5¶	Nat Lead	203	203	203	201
34½	3½	2	Nat Dist Pr	30⅝	30¼	30½	30⅝
14⅝	4⅞	.60	Nat Pow & Lt	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	9¾
83¾	40⅜	1¶	Nat Steel	74	73	74	73½
77⅜	36		Nat Supply pf	73	72½	72¾	72½
11⅜	8¼	.60	Nat Tea	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅜
13⅛	7½	.80¶	Natomus Co	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅜
61¼	43½	1.60	Newberry Co	58½	58½	58½	
10⅜	4⅜		Newport Indus	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9¾
36½	18½		NY Air Brake	35	34⅞	35	35¼
29¾	12¼		NY Central	27⅞	26⅞	27⅜	26⅞
39	8¼		NY C & StL pf	34	34	34	35
16⅞	2		NY Dock	5	5	5	5
	4		NY Dock pf	15	15	15	15½
139	112	5	NY & Harlem	122½	122½	122½	124½
1¼	¼		NY Investors (h)	1⅛	1	1	
8½	2⅜		NY NH & H (h)	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅜
16⅝	5⅜		NY NH & H pf (h)	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅞
3¾	⅛		NY Rys pf (h)	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅞
2¾	¼		NY Rys sta pf (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16⅛	6⅛		NY Shipbldg	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
92½	69	6	NY Steam 6%	89½	89½	89½	90
2⅛	&		Norfolk & So (h)	1½	1⅛	1½	
218	158	8¶	Norfolk & West	210	210	210	210
28	9	1	North American	25⅞	25¼	25¾	25⅝
6⅝	2		No.Am Aviation	7	6½	7	6⅞
102	57	6	No Am Edison pf	95	95	95	95½
24¾	13⅛		Northern Pac	24½	23½	24⅜	23¼
53½	35⅞	3	Northwestern Tel	52	52	52	
2¼	1⅛		Norwalk Tire	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1½
			—O—				
14⅛	9¼	.30b	Ohio Oil	13½	13⅛	13½	13⅜
27¼	16¼		Oliver Farms Eq	26⅞	26	26	26
18	13½		Omnibus vtc	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18
11⅝	4⅜		Oppenheim Col	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8¼
26⅝	11½	.60	Otis Elevator	25¼	24¾	25¼	24⅝
17⅝	4¼		Otis Steel	16¼	15⅝	15¾	15½
92	22¾		Otis Steel ppf	87⅞	87½	87½	92
129	80	4	Owens Ill Glass	129	125½	127	125¼
			—P—				
3⅞	1		Pacific Coast	3	2¾	2¾	
10	3½		Pacific Coast 1pf	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
17¾	14	.25b	Pac Amer F	15⅛	15	15⅛	14⅞
31	13⅛	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	30⅝	30¼	30¼	30⅝
56	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	51	50⅞	51	51
11½	6¾	.25b	Pac W Oil Corp	12½	12	12¼	12
80⅞	71⅛	2	Paraffine Co	79⅛	79	79	79⅛
7½	3½		Packard Motor	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
101¾	67		Param Pic 1st pf	78	77½	78	77⅞
13⅜	10¾		Pan-Am Pet	15	15	15	15
1⅞	½		Panhandle P & R	1½	1½	1½	1½
14¼	9¼		Param Pic 2d pf	11¾	11⅝	11¾	11¾
12	8		Param P n	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	9¾
21⅝	11		Park & Tilford	18	18	18	18
4⅜	¾		Parmalee Trans	4	3⅞	4	3
6	2¼		Park Utah	4½	4¼	4⅜	4½
7¾	4⅞		Pathe Film Co	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
15	8¼		Patino Mines	13	12⅞	12⅞	
1¾	¾		Peerless Motor	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
81	64½	3	Penick & Ford	68	67½	68	67¼
6½	2¼		Penn Coal&Coke	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
5½	3		Penn Dixie Cem	4¼	4	4¼	4
30¾	18		Penn Dixie pf A	28	27¼	27¼	27
84¾	57¼	3¶	Penney (JC)	79	77	77	78¾
32½	17¼	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	30	29⅝	29¾	29¾
43½	17¾		Peoples GasLt&C	39½	39	39¼	38½
4	2⅛		Peoria & Eastern	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
63	16½		Pere Marq ppf	60	60	60	
12⅝	7⅝	.33b	Petroleum	12½	12¼	12¼	12⅜
28⅛	12¾	.50b	Phelps Dodge	26⅜	25½	26⅜	25¾
19¾	11	1¶	Pfeiffer Br	17½	17¼	17½	17½
45⅛	23	3	Phila Co 6% pf	44	43¼	44	43¼
4⅞	1¾		Phila & Reading	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
65⅝	35¼	1	Philip Mor	63½	62	63½	61¾
14	5½		Phillips Jones	13¾	13	13¾	13
37⅞	13¾	1¶	Phillips Pet	38¼	37⅝	38	38¼
10¼	3		Phoenix Hosiery	9⅞	9½	9⅞	
1¼	¼		Pierce Oil	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
8	2¾		Pierce Oil pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
1¾	⅝		Pierce Pet	1⅛	1½	1½	1½
38	31	1.60	Pillsbury Flour	35½	35½	35½	35½
180	172	7	Pitts FtW&Chi pf	176	176	176	
9⅜	5½		Pitts Screw&Bolt	9	8¾	8⅞	9
55	22⅛		Pitts Steel pf	45	45	45	
16	10¼		Pitts Tterm pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
62	24½		Pitts United pf	56	56	56	55
12¼	6½		Plymouth Oil	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛
12¾	6⅛		Poor & Co B	12	12	12	12
16⅝	4⅜		Postal Tel pf (h)	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
5⅞	1⅜		Porto Rican A	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4¼	⅝		Pressed Stl C (h)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
24	6½		Pr StlC pf (h)	25¾	25	25¾	25
2¼	¼		Porto Rican B	1¼	1¼	1¼	
53¾	42⅜	1.50¶	Procter & Gam	45⅜	44⅜	45¾	45
46¾	20⅝	2.40	Public Service	43	42⅞	42⅞	43
148	100	8	Pub Serv pf	148	148	148	
113	99	5	Pub S E&G pf	110½	110½	110½	111⅞
52⅞	29½	1½	Pullman	37⅜	36¾	37¼	37
103	34¾		Pure Oil 6% pf	102½	102½	102½	
16¼	5⅞		Pure Oil	16	15¾	16	15¾
119⅞	49⅜		Pure Oil pf 8%	115	115	115	115
17¾	8¾	1	Purity Bakeries	15¼	14½	15⅛	14¼
			—R—				
13⅜	4		Radio Corp Amer	12⅝	12	12⅛	12
52½	50	3½	Radio pf A	55	54⅞	55	55
92	35¼		Radio pf B	87⅜	86½	87	86¼
6	1¼		Radio-K-O (h)	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
15	4¼		RR Securities	12¾	12¾	12¾	
29½	16½	1	Raybestos Man	28½	28¼	28¼	28½
43⅛	29⅞	2	Reading	35¾	35¾	35¾	
11	3⅛		Real Silk Hosiery	10⅜	10	10⅜	10
72	20⅛		Real Silk H pf	71	70	70	71
86	41		Ruberoid Corp	86½	86¼	86½	85½
3	1		Reis & Co	2	2	2	2⅛
18	8		Reis & Co pf	15¾	15¾	15¾	
20¾	7		Remington Rand	20¼	19⅝	20¼	20
25¼	21⅛	1¼	Rem Rand ppf	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	23½
5⅜	2¼		Reo Motors	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
20¾	9		Republic I & S	18½	17⅜	18⅜	17⅞
7	28⅜		Repub I&S pf	85	85	85	85¾
16	5½		Revere Cop&Br	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
95½	73½	1½g	Rep I&S ppf A	90	90	90	
27½	17½	1	Reynolds Metal	29¼	27⅞	28¾	27½
31⅜	12¼	1	Reynolds Spring	30¼	30	30¼	30
58⅜	43⅛	3	Reynolds T B	55¼	54½	55	55
112¼	101	5½	Reynolds M	113¼	113¼	113¼	
33	21⅞	.76b	Roan Antlp CM	30¼	30¼	30¼	
48⅜	29½	1.701b	Royal Dutch	46¼	46¼	46¼	46⅜
10	3		Rutland RR pf	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
			—S—				
46	31¾	2	Safeway Stores	33⅜	32½	32⅝	32¾
113¼	104¾	6	Safeway S	108½	108½	108½	109
114½	109	7	Safeway S	111½	111¼	111½	111½
25¾	0¼	.40	St Joseph Lead	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	22¾
2	¾		StL & SF (h)	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
3	1		StL & SF pf (h)	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	1¾
14	8		StL Sou'western	8½	8½	8½	8½
91	55	1.80	Scott Paper	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
56¼	22		Schenley Dis Co	50⅛	49	49⅜	50¼
1¼	¼		Seabd Air L (h)	1	⅞	1	⅞
3	⅝		Seabd A L pf (h)	2	2	2	2¼
35⅞	20⅝	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	32⅞
69⅞	31	2¶	Sears Roebuck	65⅛	64¾	65	64¾

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4⅛	1¾		Schulte Ret St	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
70	40	2¼g	Sec Nat Inv pf	67½	67½	67½	66
20⅛	8		Shulte Ret pf	16	16	16	
15½	7⅝	.12½b	Servel Inc	16½	15⅜	16½	15⅝
25¾	9		Sharon Stl Hoop	23½	22¼	23½	22⅜
12⅞	7¼	.25¶	Shattuck (FG)	11¼	11	11⅛	10⅞
16⅛	5⅛		Shell Union Oil	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15⅛
19⅜	8⅜	.40	Silver K Coal n	10⅜	10	10⅜	10¼
50	40½	3½	Sharp & D pf	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	43
19⅛	6		Simmons	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
18¾	4¾		Simms Petroleum	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
19⅛	6½		Skelly Oil	20½	19⅝	20⅛	17⅞
115	60		Skelly Oil pf	115½	115½	115½	115½
70⅛	24		Sloss-Shef pf	65	65	65	65
72	29		Smith Corp	67¼	65⅝	66	66¼
30	15¼		Snider Packing	27	26¼	26⅜	26¼
15¾	10⅛	.30	Socony Vacuum	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
27	10⅝	1.50	So Calif Edison	24¼	23¾	24¼	23⅞
25½	12¾		Southern Pacific	23⅞	22⅝	23⅛	22½
28⅜	20	2	So P Rico Sugar	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	25
16½	5½		Southern Ry	13⅜	12⅞	13	13
21⅝	7		Southern Ry pf	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17⅝
33¾	15	4	So Ry M&O	30	30	30	
8¼	3⅛		Sparks Withing	8⅛	8	8	8
8½	3¼		Spear & Co	7½	7½	7½	
81	15		Spear & Co pf	80	80	80	80
36¼	31	1.60	Spencer Kellogg	33⅞	33½	33½	33¾
14½	7¼	.26b	Sperry Corp vtc	15¼	14⅜	15¼	14⅜
84	43⅞	3	Spieg May St	69¾	66¼	69½	66¼
19⅛	12½	.80	Stand Brands	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15
9¼	16		Stand G&El (h)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
11⅜	1¾		Stand G&Epf$4 (h)	9	8⅝	9	8⅞
25⅜	4¾	1.80	St G&E 6% pf (h)	22½	22½	22½	22¼
27½	6	2.10	St G&E 7% pf (h)	26⅜	26	26⅝	26⅜
12½	2½		Sta Com Tob	10½	10½	10½	10⅞
3½	⅞		Stand Investing	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
38⅞	27¾	1	Stand Oil Calif	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
31⅛	23	1	Stand Oil Ind	30¾	30⅛	30⅝	30¾
50½	35¾	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝	48¾
32½	12½	1.40	Starrett Co	31½	31½	31½	31⅜
68	58¾	3.80	Sterling Pr	64¼	64	64¼	64⅛
3⅝	1⅛		Sterling Secur	3⅛	3¾	3⅝	3⅜
9⅛	3¼		Sterling pf	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜
18⅝	6⅝	.50¶	Stewart Warner	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	17⅜
14⅞	2½		Stone & Webster	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	13
10¾	2¼		Studebaker	10	9¾	9⅞	10
36⅜	27⅝		Swift Int	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	33
77	60½	1¶	Sun Oil	71	71	71	
3½	1⅞		Superior Oil	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
12¾	5		Superior Steel	10½	10	10½	9¾
22¼	14⅜	1¶	Swift & Co	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	21⅞
1½	¼		Symington (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
			—T—				
9⅞	6¼	.60	Telautograph	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½
8½	4		Tennessee Corp	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8¼
28⅝	16½	1	Texas Corp	29¼	28⅝	29¼	28⅜
36⅜	28¾	2	Texas Gulf Sul	31	30¾	30⅞	31¼
9¼	3¼		Texas & Pac Coal	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
12½	8½		Texas & P Land	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅝
40	13½	1	Thatcher Mfg	38⅞	38½	38½	38¾
10¼	2½		Thermoid	10⅝	9⅝	10	9⅝
12⅜	5¼		The Fair	11	11	11	
8⅞	5½	.50	Thompson	8	8	8	8
26¾	13⅜		Thompson Prod	24¼	24⅛	24¼	24¼
4½	1⅜		Thompson Star	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
14½	7⅝	.25b	Tide Water Asso	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	14½
104½	84	6	Tide W Asso pf	101	100¾	101	100⅞
45	26¾	1.65b	Tide Water Oil	45	45	45	45
12⅛	4¾		Timken-Detroit	12¼	11¾	12¼	12
72⅛	28⅜	2¶	Timken Roller	65⅞	64½	65¾	64⅞
13¾	4⅞	.30	Transamerica	12¾	12½	12⅝	12⅝
15½	5⅛		Transue & Wil	14⅜	14	14	14
15¼	7¼		Tran & W Air	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	14
8¼	1⅞		Tri Continental	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
97½	69	6	Tri Cont pf	91½	91	91	91½
6⅞	3⅜		Truax Traer Coal	5	5	5	5⅛
8¼	3½		Truscon Steel	7⅛	7	7⅛	
24⅞	13		Twen C Fox Film	24	23	23	24
33½	24⅝		Twen C Fox F pf	32⅜	32¼	32⅝	32⅛
12⅝	2½		Twin City R T	9½	9½	9½	9¼
71	18		Twin City RT pf	68	66	68	67
			—U—				
5⅛	1⅛		Ulen & Co	4½	3⅞	4¼	4
87¼	53¾	2½	Underwd El Fish	86	86	86	86
133	126½	7	Underwd pf	125	125	125	
50½	29	2	Union Bag & P	49¾	49	49⅜	49
75¾	44	2	Union Carbide	71¼	69¾	71¼	70
22⅝	14¾	1	Union Oil Calif	22¾	22¼	22¾	22
111⅞	82½	6	Union Pac	105¼	104⅛	104⅝	104½
26½	20¼	1.20	Union Tank Car	22	21⅞	22	
28⅛	9⅞		United Aircraft	27⅜	26⅝	27⅜	27
13½	4½		United Airlines vtc	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	12¼
26½	20¼	1.60	United Biscuit	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24
78	46	2.40	United Carbon	68⅛	67½	67½	68¼
24¼	14¼	1.20¶	Unit Car&Fasten	22	22	22	
7⅜	1½		United Corp	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅝
45¾	20¾	3	United Corp pf	42¼	41½	42	42
13⅜	8¾		United Drug	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13½
17¾	4½		United Dyewood	18⅛	17½	18⅛	17⅞
96	65	7	United Dyewd pf	90¼	90	90	90¼
7½	3¼		UnitedEl Coal	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4½
92⅞	60½	3	United Fruit	62½	61½	62	61⅞
18½	9¼	1	United Gas Im	17¼	16⅞	17	17
11¼	2⅛		United Pp Bd (h)	10½	9½	10	10⅞
3½	⅝		US Distributing	2¼	2¼	2¼	
20⅝	5		US Distrib pf	15	15	15	15¼
33	11	1¶	US Gypsum	84⅛	82¼	83⅝	83½
165	143	7	US Gypsum pf	163	163	163	
50⅝	35½	2	US Indus Alco	42⅞	42½	42⅞	43
9½	3½		US Leather vtc	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8¼
16¼	7¼		US LeatherAvtc	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
22	14¾	.50	US Pipe&Fdry	20¾	20½	20¾	20⅝
11⅝	3		US Realty	11¾	11	11⅛	11
17¼	9½		US Rubber	15½	14¾	15⅜	14¾
44⅛	24½		US Rubber 1pf	43⅝	42⅛	43¼	42⅛
124½	92	10b	US Smelt R&M	97	95½	95⅝	97
140¾	119⅛	5¶	US Tobacco	140	140	140	
50⅝	27½		US Steel	47	45½	46⅞	45⅝
119¼	73⅝	2	US Steel pf	113¾	112½	113⅜	113
73	29		Univ Pictures pf	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	58
2⅛	⅞		Univ P&R (h)	1½	1½	1½	1½
7¾	3½		United Stores A	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
73½	51	2¶	Univ Leaf Tob	66½	66	66	67⅛
4¼	1		Utilities P&Lt A	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
			—V—				
2	½		Vadsco Sales	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
21¾	11¼		Vanadium	19¼	18⅜	19	18¼
33	11¼	.50b	Van Raalte	31½	30⅝	31¼	31¼
44⅛	34	2¶	Vick Chem	42¾	42¾	42¾	42½
4⅝	2½		Va-Caro Chem	4	4	4	3¾
32½	17½		Va-C Chem 6%	31½	30½	31	30½
112½	72½	6	Va El &2Pow pf	112	112	112	112
			—W—				
3¼	1		Wabash RR (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅛	1¾		Wabash pf A (h)	4½	4¼	4½	4⅝
9⅞	4⅛	.50	Waldorf Systm	9¼	9	9¼	8⅞
6⅜	1¼		Walworth (h)	5⅜	4¾	5⅜	4⅝
11	5		Ward Baking A	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	5⅜
3	1¼		Ward Baking B	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
47	38½	2	Ward Baking pf	46¾	45	45½	45
33½	26¼	130b	Walgreen	32½	32	32⅛	32
10⅜	2⅝		Warner Bros A	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾
1⅞	⅜		Warner Quinlan (h)	1⅛	1	1⅛	
6⅛	2½		Warren Bros	4¾	4¼	4⅜	4¼
17	7⅞		Warren cv pf	15	15	15	
30¼	25⅛	.60¶	Waukesha Mot	27¼	26¼	27	26¼
32	20⅜	1	Warren F & P	22½	22½	22½	
7&	4		Webster Eisen	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
55½	30½	.50¶	Wesson Oil	44⅛	44	44	44
92	36	6	W Penn El pf	86½	86	86	87
99¼	39⅞	7	W Penn El pf	92	91	92	92
114	95	6	W Penn Pw pf	114	113⅝	114	
10⅛	5½		Westn Maryland	8¾	8½	8½	9
19¾	7½		Westn Md 2pf	16	16	16	16⅛
3⅜	1⅛		Westn Pacific	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
7⅞	2⅜		Westn Pac pf	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅞
77¼	20⅞	2	Westn Union	75⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74¼
35⅛	18	.50	Westing Air Br	34¼	33⅞	34¼	33½
98¾	32⅝	1b	Westing Elec	94⅜	93⅝	94¼	94¼
123¼	90	3.50	Westing El pf	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¼
31½	10		Weston El Instru	30¼	30	30¼	30¼
37½	29	2	Weston E I A	37½	37⅛	37½	37½
25½	16¾	.40	Westvaco Chlor	23	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
32¼	13¼		Wheeling Steel	31	31	31	30⅞
102½	46½	2¶	Wheeling Stl pf	99	98¾	98¾	
10½	6⅞		White Motor	18⅞	18¼	18¾	18½
24½	12⅝	1.40	White Rock	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅜
4¼	1¼		White Sew M	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛
3⅛	1		Wilcix Oil & G	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
9¼	3⅞	.50	Wilson & Co	8¼	8	8⅛	8¼
79	58	6	Wilson & Co pf	77½	77½	77½	77¼
65¼	51	2.40	Woolworth	52¾	52⅛	52¾	52¾
25¼	11¾		Worthgton Pump	22	22	22	22
61	25½		Wor Pump A pf	54	54	54	
51⅝	20		Wor Pump B pf	46	46	46	
59	35½		Wright Aero	59⅞	58¾	59¾	59
82¾	73¾	3¶	Wrigley	77	76¼	76¼	78
			—Y—Z—				
8¾	2⅝		Yellow Truck	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7½
53⅛	18	3¶	Young Sp & W	45½	45⅜	45½	45¼
40⅝	13		Youngstown	41½	40⅛	41⅜	40½
104	38½	1¾¶	Youngstown pf	103½	103	103½	

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. ‡Range up to previous close.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Monday	85.6	101.6	99.5	69.6
Month ago	83.2	101.2	99.7	69.4
Year ago	85.1	92.6	84.0	69.5
1935 high	87.8	101.9	99.8	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Monday	109.9	1934 high	108.3
Month ago	109.3	1934 low	99.1
Year ago	107.8	1928 high	104.4
1935 high	110.7	1932 low	86.8
1935 low	107.9		

Brazil Cotton Exports

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Commerce Department reports that Brazil's cotton exports gained 41 per cent over the first nine months of 1935 over the same 1934 period. The 1935 total was 106,502 metric tons, and the 1934 figure 65,425 metric tons.

Inland Steel Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Inland Steel Company will retire nine open-hearth blast furnaces to allow for repairs and a readjustment of operations in its finishing department, it was announced. The repair program will be completed in three weeks.

Loft, Inc., Net Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Net sales of Loft, Incorporated, confectionery-restaurant chain organization, amounted to $2,703,182 for the quarter ended Sept. 30, compared with $2,811,154 in the like quarter of 1934.

Mesta Machine Pays Bonus To All Salaried Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24—Completing the most active year in its history, the Mesta Machine Company of Pittsburgh is paying a Christmas bonus to all salaried employees.

Those who have been with the company nine months or longer will receive a payment of two months' salary, while those who have been with the company since April 1 of this year will receive bonuses proportionate to their length of service. The payments average over $500 each for about 225 employees.

Lightbourne Port Agent

NEW YORK (AP)—William F. Lightbourne has been appointed port agent for the Savannah lines of the Ocean Steamship Company, the promotion to become effective Jan. 1, company officials announced. The appointment came after a 35-year service with the company. Mr. Lightbourne entered the employ of the company Feb. 1, 1900, as office boy at Savannah. He was transferred to Boston in February of 1929 and in May of 1930 was named assistant port agent at New York.

American General Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of American General Corporation, an investment trust, have approved a plan for making the preferred stock convertible into common at the rate of two shares of common for each share of preferred.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	12:15 p.m.	Net Chg.
December	11.80	11.80	11.66	11.68	+.14
January	11.26	11.29	11.25	11.28	
March	11.11	11.13	11.10	11.13	—.01
May	10.91	10.94	10.90	10.94	
July	10.58	10.59	10.55	10.58	—.02

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.23	6.23	6.20	6.21	—.03
January	6.22	6.22	6.19	6.21	—.03
March	6.18	6.18	6.15	6.16	—.03
May	6.12	6.12	6.10	6.11	—.03
July	5.93	5.93	5.91	5.92	—.03

Tone at close steady.

Cotton Irregular

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—The final evening up of the current December contract was attended by rather uneasy and irregular fluctuations in cotton today. There was some buying in the spring months. In late trading January was ruling around 11.59, 4 points net lower, and later deliveries were 1 to 4 net higher.

American Water Works

The power output of the electric subsidiaries of the American Water Works and Electric Company for the month of November totaled 186,343,133 kilowatt hours, compared with 148,937,223 kilowatt hours for the corresponding month of 1934, an increase of 25 per cent.

Bancamerica-Blair Bonus

Bancamerica-Blair Corporation announces a Christmas bonus to all salaried employees in all offices of 5 per cent of their annual salaries.

Petition Asks Reorganization Of Amoskeag Co.

By the Associated Press

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, of Manchester, N. H., largest single cotton textile unit of its kind in the world, filed a petition for reorganization under section 77-B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act today. Payment of interest for bonds, the company stated, impaired its credit.

The bill filed in the United States District Court in Boston asserted the mill, which closed last summer, had paid $2,936,000 during the past five years for interest on bonds.

"The existence of outstanding bonds has required the continued payment of interest out of capital, has impaired the credit of the company, and has resulted, together with other conditions, in making the company, in the opinion of the trustees, insolvent," the petition stated.

"The petition is brought at the present time," continued the statement, "in the hope that a reorganization of the company will be effected, and in the hope that if such reorganization is made, the company will be left sufficient assets and ample credit for possible future profitable operations."

December Wheat At New Season Peak

CHICAGO, Dec. 24 (AP)—Indications of something akin to a squeeze in Chicago wheat contracts became evident late today, and December quotations rose to a new season peak premium.

Offerings of wheat here available for delivery on December contracts were so limited today that some observers expressed belief a virtual market "corner" existed. Later deliveries of wheat then December, however, were seemingly unaffected.

Wheat closed unsettled, ¾ cents off to 1⅛ advanced, compared with yesterday's finish, May 99⅛-¼, corn ⅛-½ down, May 59⅜-½, oats unchanged to ⅜ lower and provisions at 10 cents gain.

Price of Gasoline Off 3 Cents Gallon

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—A reduction of 3 cents a gallon in the price of gasoline in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx was announced by the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.

The new level, effective Thursday, will be 16.8 cents a gallon, including tax.

The cut follows a similar reduction in other city territory and Long Island areas.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. ago
Call loans Stock exch.	¾%	¼%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1¼%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	49¾c	50¾c	63½c
Time loans 60-90 days	¼@1	¾@1	⅜@1
4-6 months	⅜@1	¾@1	⅜@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	⅛	⅛@⅜	⅞@¼
4-months	⅛	⅛@⅜	⅞@¾
5-6 months	⅜	⅜@⅜	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	⅞@⅝	⅞@1	⅞@½
3-mos bills	⅝@⅞	⅝@⅞	½
Bar silver	20⅞d	21⅛d	23½d
Bar gold	141s 1d	141s 1d	140s 11d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾ 2	@2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	1	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2	Budapest	4½%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3½
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	2½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	2
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	6
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	3½	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	4
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today 12:15 P.M.	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.92⅞	$4.92⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.93	4.93	8.2397
France—franc	.0658¾	.0658¾	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3245	.3244	.3267
Italy—lira	.0808f	.0808	.0891
Germany—mark	.4017	.4020	.4033
Holland—florin	.6780	.6774	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2553	.2541	.4537
Norway—krone	.2478	.2477	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2202	.2201	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1366	.1365	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094½	.0094¼	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0414¾	.0414⅝	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0218	.0218	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2920	.2920	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0448½	.0448½	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0083	.0083	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3286	.3286	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0550	.0560	.3025
Chile—peso	.0500	.0500	.2060
Peru—sol	.2476	.2476	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8076	.8080	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2880	.2880	.8440
India—rupee	.3727	.3725	.6180
Java—florin	.6318	.6817	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3250	.3188	*
Shanghai—dol	.2950	.2975	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5768	.5780	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.4991	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9925	.9909	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. f—Nominal.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of Record
Accumulated				
Hat Corp pf	$6.25	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Regular				
Am Can	$1	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 24
Do extra	$1	..	Feb. 5	Jan. 24
Cons Gas of NY	25c	..	Mar. 16	Feb. 7
General Mills	75c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Green (H L) Co	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do extra	25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Hat Corp pf	$1.62½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Mass Util Asso pf	62½c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Northw Bell Tel Co	$1	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 27
Sanford Mills (np)	$1	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 18

Business and Industry • **Nation's Bankers to Meet on Plan to Regain Lending Initiative** • Commerce and Finance

Position of Oil Industry Strong, Says Publication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—Taking the situation as a whole the oil industry has more cause to feel optimistic than at any period since the depression began, declared the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in the current issue of the Lamp. It added that the statistical position of the industry was the best in years.

If the industry can hold past gains, the report continued, and "unite on hard-won principles of scientific production, practice and control, it would continue to run on a more stabilized keel."

Prices Improve

"The interstate compact, so far as it has gone, has shown every indication of working out," the article continues. "Wholesale product prices, after lagging through the first part of the year, have pulled up to adequate levels in the past few months. While the various control agencies on the whole have done a good job, there has not yet been sufficient time for them to demonstrate conclusively that they can continue to hold production in line for the oil men to feel completely confident.

"The over-all picture of the year is decidedly encouraging. Some 17,000,000 barrels will be lopped off stocks of crude and products, which, coupled with drains in 1934, makes a total reduction in stocks for the two years of 54,800,000 barrels. In May, 1930, the industry's storage tanks groaned with 714,500,000 barrels of crude and products, the heaviest load it has ever carried. By Oct. 31 of this year 24 per cent had been siphoned from these swollen stocks, leaving 564,800,000 barrels.

"The reduction in crude stocks has been almost entirely responsible for this favorable picture. At the end of October they showed 317,100,000 barrels, a drop of 111,000,000. Finished gasoline, while one third less than the peak in 1930, showed an increase this year.

Production High

"Production for 1935 will approximat 993,000,000 barrels. Not an all-time high, but in excess of 1934 by 9 per cent, the jump in crude output was pretty evenly scattered among the oil-producing states, with the exception of California. The country overproduced allowables to the extent of 55,000,000 barrels—nearly half accounted for by California.

"By the end of the year, domestic consumption and exports of motor fuel will have totaled 465,000,000 barrels, an increase of 7 per cent over last year and a new all-time peak. Exports of gasoline were up 22 per cent, the first time they have shown an increase since 1930. The domestic refining industry turned out 427,000,000 barrels of gasoline from its plants—10 per cent more than in 1934. This volume was about evenly split between straight run and cracking. About 14 per cent more gasoline came from the cracking plants than in 1934."

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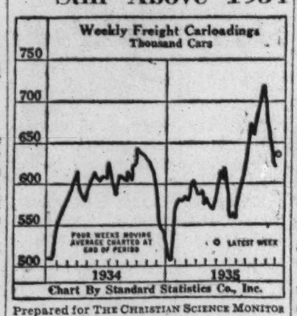
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Jan. 2
Med'ord Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20

Freight Carloadings Still Above 1934



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FREIGHT carloadings for several months have been at a higher level than a year earlier.

Immediate Disposal Of Canadian Wheat Surplus Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 24—Advising the immediate sale of the Canadian wheat surplus, John T. Culliton, M. A., professor economics, McGill University, stated in an address before the General Accountants' Association here, that the marketing and growing of wheat was Canada's problem.

The present position was that the United States was out of the export market and would have to import from Canada about 75,000,000 bushels.

The crops in Australia and the Argentine were lower than normal, and Russia was not likely to play an important part in the world market.

"If we are willing to meet competitive prices we should be able to reduce our present surplus to about 50,000,000 bushels, the normal carryover. Once conditions are restored to their normal position the prospect for the future will be bright," said Professor Culliton.

With Europe producing all the wheat it ever could produce, he thought that a reduction in tariffs could be anticipated. Trade restrictions would also be eliminated. The international wheat market was a competitive market and any world grievances calling for reduction in wheat acreage as a solution was useless. It should be handled as a private enterprise and should not be drawn into politics as had been the case in Canada. Wheat was Canada's greatest single export, the average annual value being $400,000,000.

Crude Oil Output In United States Off 15,728 Barrels

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 24 (AP)—Daily average crude oil production in the United States dropped 15,728 barrels to 2,863,764 barrels for the week ended Dec. 21, the Oil and Gas Journal reports.

California production was down 17,500 barrels to 677,000 and in Oklahoma output dropped 11,425 barrels to 493,100.

All other major areas showed increases.

Texas led with a total output of 1,082,125 barrels, an increase of 5935, despite an East Texas reduction of 1628 barrels.

Production in Louisiana was up 2070 barrels to 167,527; Kansas was up 1150 barrels to 148,250; eastern fields, including Michigan, up 1947 barrels to 152,047, and the Rocky Mountain area, up 1080 barrels to 114,220 barrels.

Denver Mint Reports Record Gold Receipts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 24—Gold valued at $52,000,000, the largest amount ever received in the 30-year history of the Denver mint, was taken in during 1935, according to Mark A. Skinner, superintendent. The current receipts represent an increase of about $6,000,000 or about 12 per cent over last year.

Contributors were distributed among 29 Colorado counties, 12 other states and several foreign countries.

The largest amount received was from South Dakota with $19,891,000. Mexico poured in the largest sum of any foreign country with $2,136,000.

Over $17,000,000 worth of the mint receipts were listed as "redeposits" or gold received from Government assay offices. More than $2,000,000 worth of gold in old jewelry was received and old U. S. coins turned in contained but $5713 of gold.

Niagara Hudson Plans To Consolidate Utilities

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Niagara Hudson Power Corporation took another step toward simplification of its corporate structure by filing a petition with the Public Service Commission for permission to consolidate 10 operating utility companies.

The announcement of the filing of the petition said, "If the proposed consolidation is effected, there will be savings which will be reflected in revised electric rate schedules benefiting the consumer."

Of the 10 companies, nine are subsidiaries of the corporation, and serve areas in central and northern New York. The new company will continue the name Northern New York Utilities, Inc.

Chinese Banks Send Large Silver Consignment to U.S.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 24 (AP)—Chinese Government banks sent another large consignment of silver to the United States today.

A shipment weighing 10,000,000 ounces was placed aboard the liner President McKinley. It was reported to have been purchased through the Chase National Bank of New York.

The shipment brought the total of the silver exports for the week to 20,000,000 ounces.

Any Further Rise In Municipal Debt Called Dangerous

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, in a survey of municipal debt just released, warns that any general increase in the level would mean gambling with an uncertain future.

The investigation covered 100 cities with populations over 50,000 and showed the average community debt is $109 per capita.

"The lack of any generally sound borrowing standards, however, is indicated by debts ranging from a low of $23 per capita to a high of $845 per capita," it was stated.

"The smallest degree of deviation from the group median or average debt is found in cities over 500,000 population.

"St. Louis, in a class by itself as to low debt limit in this group, has a per capita debt load of $87 compared with a median for the group of $144.

"Boston and Milwaukee are notably below average at $108. At the other extreme are Buffalo with $208, New York $196, Pittsburgh $194, and Philadelphia $223.

"Among cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population, Atlanta is lowest with $38 per capita while Denver with $91 and Indianapolis with $92 compare favorably with their group average of $134.

"Newark, on the other hand, is nearly twice the average at $259 and Jersey City is not far behind with $224. New Orleans, Rochester and Seattle have debts more than 30 per cent above the average.

"In the 100,000 to 250,000 group, the debt range is from Worcester, Mass., at $41 to Yonkers, N. Y., at $367, with a median for that group of $107."

The survey showed North Carolina highest in the average of per capita municipal debt with New York and New Jersey second and third, respectively. Other statewide areas of high debt, it was said, are confined mainly to the South.

In New England there were only five of 25 cities studied with debts above the group average.

"The entire Middle West," the report showed, "is characterized by almost invariably moderate municipal debt. Among the rapidly growing cities of the Southwest, those of Oklahoma are noteworthy for their debt control, while a fair degree of restraint has been exercised in Texas."

Official $3,282,000,000 Figure On Budget Deficit Not Far Off

Behind the Budget
Third of Six Articles

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—We may now review in detail the budget prospects for the current fiscal year to end next June.

On Jan. 4, 1934, in his first annual budget message to the Congress, President Roosevelt said, "My estimates for the coming fiscal year (ending June 30, 1935) show an excess of expenditures over receipts of $2,000,000,000. We should plan to have a definitely balanced budget for the third year of recovery (the present fiscal year) and from that time on seek a continuing reduction of the national debt."

In place of the predicted $2,000,000,000 deficit for 1934-1935, the Treasury reported a deficit of $3,575,000,000. In place of the balanced budget for the current year, the deficit is running just a shade above last year. The President's latest estimate for the full year is a deficit of $3,282,000,000, and for the fiscal year to begin next June, the reliance on the federal Treasury which depression has set up in the American people makes it extremely unlikely that a budget paring and squeezing process can bring the budget into balance, let alone begin the "continuing reduction of the national debt" of which the President spoke in 1934. That is the problem which has begun in recent months to concern the American public.

Steadily Increasing Burden

Taking the President's figures, which include crop reduction bonuses as emergency expenditures, the following table shows the actual results for the last two fiscal years, and the results for the current fiscal year as estimated by the President last January.

Treasury Results
(millions of dollars)

	1933-34 Actual	1934-35 Actual	1935-36 Jan. '35 estim.
Revenues	3,116	3,800	3,992
Expenditures			
Ordinary	2,822	3,113	3,938
Recov. and relief	4,283	4,262	4,528
Total	7,105	7,375	8,520
Deficit	3,989	3,575	4,528

These figures show a steadily increasing burden, with an almost 40 per cent increase in ordinary outlays in two years, and a mild increase of about 7 per cent in recovery and relief outlays, despite the gradual improvement in business.

The increase in the 1935-1936 estimate over the 1935 actual outlays was not the result of any one large item but was distributed through all categories. "Civil departments and agencies" were up from about $500,000,000 to $788,000,000. National defense outlay was up from $533,000,000 to about $800,000,000. Veterans' pensions and benefits were up from about $600,000,000 to $700,000,000. Debt service was up from $1,394,000,000 to $1,511,000,000. The increase in the "recovery and relief" outlays was the result of the $4,000,000,000 blanket relief appropriation voted the President last spring.

Expenditures Cut 9 P. C.

Last spring it was announced that at the adjournment of Congress an official interim budget estimate would be released. On Sept. 30 this appeared. It showed a cut of about $750,000,000, or about 9 per cent in expenditures, and an increase of about $500,000,000, or 12 per cent, in revenues over the January estimate. The comparison of the two budget estimates is as follows:

	Budget Estimates for Current Fiscal Year Jan. 3	Sept. 30	Actual Results 1934-35
Revenues	3992	4470	3800
Expenditures			
Ordinary	3938	3598	3113
Recovery & relief	4582	4154	4262
Total	8520	7752	7375
Deficit	4528	3282	3575

According to this latest estimate, revenues for the current year will be up from $3,800,000,000 to $4,470,000,000, or about 18 per cent. Ordinary expenses will also be up about $485,000,000. Extraordinary expenses will be down about $100,000,000 and the total deficit down about $300,000,000.

Results Approach Estimate

So far the actual results this year do not quite bear out the mild optimism in this September 30 estimate, but they come close to it. The following table sets side by side the actual results for the first five months of the current fiscal year as against results for the corresponding period of last year. Processing tax receipts and sinking fund payments have been omitted, the former being tied up in litigation, the latter being made at arbitary times and so not comparable.

Actual Treasury Results, First Five Months
(millions of dollars)

	1935-1936	1934-1935
Revenues		
Income tax	326	256
"Miscel. internal rev."	821	724
Customs	161	137
Total (a)	1412	1239
Expenditures		
General departmental	188	157
Defense	269	221
Veterans	238	232
AAA	239	202
Interest	250	284
Total general exp. (b)	1428	1267
Recovery & relief total (c)	1428	1497
Total expenditures (1)	2856	2764
Deficit to Nov. 30 (1)	1444	1525

(a) Includes all revenues, whether listed above or not, except processing taxes, most of which are going into escrow pending Supreme Court decision.
(b) Includes all general expenditures, whether listed above or not, except sinking fund payments, which are made at arbitrary dates.
(c) Comparative itemization impossible, due to change of names, initials, etc.
(1) Counting all receipts but processing taxes, and charging all expenses except sinking fund payments.

Income Taxes on the Rise

On the revenue side, the President anticipated an increase of about 18 per cent. To date the improvement shown above has been about 14 per cent.

The better business of the present time, however, will not be fully reflected until next March when income taxes based on 1935 business fall due. Even at present, income taxes are running about as far ahead of last year as the President predicted. Since the above table was compiled, income tax collections for the first 16 days of December were about 31 per cent above those for the corresponding period of 1934—a result which bodes well for the President's estimates. Next spring, moreover, the taxes on current corporate earnings will make brilliant comparison with the tax results from the disappointing second half of 1934.

On the "General Expenditures" the President's September estimate is also supported by the figures. He anticipated a $500,000,000 increase, distributed through nearly every department. In five months the increase has been $160,000,000. The slight reduction in "recovery and relief" which he forecasts is also borne out by the figures.

In short, so far the President's September budget estimate of a deficit of $3,282,000,000 for the current fiscal year, may turn out to be his best budget guess to date. On the other hand, two large measures threaten it: the bonus, which has a considerable chance of passing next spring, with Republican support, and a large housing project which has strong support among those Senators who talk in billions.

News Notes—Central Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Foodstuffs Exports Prohibited—Exports of a wide range of foodstuffs and raw materials without a special permit are prohibited under an ordinance just issued by Germany's Minister of Economics. The prohibition applies in particular to potatoes, butter and other animal fats, textile raw materials, coal tar, mineral oils, rubber, semi-manufactured iron and steel, nonferrous metals and hides and skins. This measure was made necessary by the domestic requirements of German national economy.

Benzol Imports—Imports of American benzol into Germany have increased considerably during the current year, the upward trend being particularly marked in recent months. In the first half of 1935 imports from the United States totaled 7677 metric tons against 6514 tons in the like period of 1934, but during the two months of July and August, receipts increased to 4010 tons or about 40 per cent more than the 2850 tons purchased in all of the second half of last year. American benzol is used in Germany largely for technical purposes in industry, while benzol produced in that country is used chiefly as motor fuel. Germany is second only to the United States as world producer of benzol.

Supply of Edible Fats Low—The shortage of edible fats in Germany is becoming acute. The situation has developed both because of smaller domestic production and curtailment of imports. Domestic output has, in turn, been reduced by the abnormal slaughtering of livestock as a result of last year's drought and fodder shortage. As regards foreign imports of edible fats, receipts of butter during the first nine months of this year, totaling 51,572 tons, were even higher than in 1934, though substantially under the total for the years preceding the inauguration of the self-sufficiency program in 1933.

New Vienna Highway—An event of considerable importance in the new Austrian road construction program was the recent opening of the first section of the Vienna "Hohenstrasse." This elevated highway when completed will connect the suburbs of Vienna with some of the highest points of the hills lying to the north of Vienna in the famous Wienerwald. The road will not only open new areas to motor traffic but will afford very attractive views of Vienna and the Danube from various points.

Austrian Steel Industry—The steady improvement evident in the Austrian iron and steel market during the initial six-month period of 1935 continued during the third quarter. This improvement was largely due to increased domestic demand which was favorably influenced by the work-creating program of the Government, larger demands from iron and steel consuming industries, and partly by increased private building.

Cotton Consumption—Consumption of American cotton in Hungary showed an appreciable decline in the fiscal year ended July 31, 1935. In that period, Hungary imported a total of 49,459,800 pounds of raw cotton, of which 29,256,643 pounds, or 60 per cent, were American. These figures compare with 40,958,000 pounds imported in the previous 12 months, of which 31,053,000 pounds, or 76 per cent, originated in the United States.

Polish Wood Exports—A marked increase in Polish exports of fabricated wood products is recorded for the current year. Shipments abroad of such items in the first nine months amounted to 985,414 quintals, valued at 33,190,000 zlotys, a volume increase of 34 per cent and a value increase of 6,900,000 zlotys. (Ten quintals equals 1 metric ton; one zloty equals 19 cents.)

Polish Coal Trade—A declining trend in Poland's coal export trade has been evident during the current year. Aggregate shipments abroad of coal in the first nine months of this year amounted to 6,719,947 metric tons, a decline of 632,515 tons as compared with the like period of 1934. The decline is attributed locally to foreign exchange restrictions. It is reported, however, that Italy, one of the chief foreign outlets for Polish coal, is from three to four months behind in payments for delivered coal.

Czech Glove Trade—Orders from foreign countries are keeping Czechoslovakia's leather glove industry working at full capacity. Exports in the first eight months of 1935 amounted to 3,436,892 pairs, valued at 67,107,000 crowns, compared with 2,651,277 pairs, valued at 50,545,000 crowns, in the like period of 1934, a quantity increase of 30 per cent and an advance in value of 33 per cent. (Value of Czech crown, 4 cents.)

Czech Steel Output—Expansion of Czechoslovakia's iron and steel manufacturing industry was reflected in the October pig iron and crude steel production which represented the highest monthly output in three years. In former years, a decline in production usually occurred in October, owing to approaching winter. Cumulative figures show that pig iron output in first 10 months of this year aggregated 651,800 metric tons, an increase of 28.3 per cent compared with the like period of 1934.

Swiss Shoe Industry—Although conditions in Switzerland's shoe industry during the current year have in general been unfavorable, Swiss shoe manufacturers have been able by reducing prices to keep their export trade volume at about the same level as last year. Sales abroad in the first half of 1935 amounted to 613,669 pairs, valued at 6,667,512 francs, compared with 613,992 pairs, valued at 7,753,184 francs in the like period of 1934. The Swiss market for shoes of late has been in a saturated condition because producers, faced by the loss of their customary export outlets, have been concentrating their attention on the home demand which, until recently, has been relatively good.

South Carolina Crop Output Up 19 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's total crop production this year indicates a 19 per cent increase above 1934 and 12 per cent above the average production for the years 1928-32, according to preliminary estimates released here. Food and feed crops are expected to exceed by 22 per cent those produced in 1934 and 24 per cent more than the five-year average.

Estimated at 24,578,000 bushels, the corn crop is 18 per cent above last year's production and 22 per cent above the average for the years 1928-32.

The estimate of 87,400,000 pounds of tobacco places this year's crop among the greatest ever grown in the State, only the crops of 1930 and 1933 exceeding the present estimates of 1935. The sweet potato estimate of 4,488,000 bushels is about the average crop.

Banks Plan Taking Over Government Banking Functions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 — Regional conferences of the nation's leading financiers to prepare plans whereby the banks can take back their function of banking from the Government are announced by Robert V. Fleming, president of the American Bankers' Association, after conference with President Roosevelt.

Resumption of the lending function of the banks, more freely and at lower interest rates, is expected to be the first sign that private banking can step into the fields occupied by Government during the emergency. Mr. Fleming conceded the necessity of government action during the crisis, and he carefully qualified the ability of banks to resume their normal role. Nevertheless, his statement was taken as another sign of restored and improving business conditions.

The first regional conference will be at Philadelphia on Jan. 23 and 24. New England bankers, those on the Atlantic seaboard ranging down to Florida, and west to Ohio, will be invited to this meeting. Following meetings will be held in Memphis or Atlanta for the southern area, in Chicago or St. Louis for the Midwest, and Portland, Ore., for the Pacific coast.

Over a year ago, in October, 1934, President Roosevelt promised to return banking functions to banks just as soon as they were prepared to take up daily initiative in lending. He said his Administration "would be only too glad to curtail the activities of these public agencies in proportion to the taking up of the slack by the privately owned agencies."

To Discuss Functions

Mr. Fleming announced that the regional meetings would not only consider resumption of normal activities, but the functions banks could perform under laws and regulations newly passed and not fully understood. He said:

"I want the banks, where they can soundly do so, to take over the banking functions of the Government. During the emergency the Government had to step in. What I want to do is explore the possibilities to see where banks can take over the functions now performed by the Government."

The "back-to-normal" slogan of the American Bankers Association, as reflected by Mr. Fleming, was based on assurances which he said today he had received from "persons in high quarters" that there would be no more banking legislation for "quite a while." It is assumed Mr. Fleming refers to President Roosevelt, with whom he had a long interview yesterday.

"I haven't been given assurances that I can speak of," he said, "but persons in high quarters have informed me we need not bother about further banking legislation in the near future." He added that he could say as a general proposition that there does not seem to be any disposition or need for further banking legislation now.

Meantime, the Government's share in general banking and financial supervision continued in unabated measure. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Hoover Administration organ that has been expanded under the Roosevelt Administration, is still lending liberally to railroads and other institutions, and only last week offered to underwrite a bond issue of $100,000,000 at 4 per cent because it felt the 5 per cent charged by private bankers was too high.

In an adjacent field of activity, the Securities and Exchange Commission is disclosed to be pressing its study of sweeping reforms in the brokerage business, principally to prevent brokers from acting at the same time as agents for others and dealers for themselves. A key to success is held by SEC officials to be more open trading in securities, listed on the exchanges, rather than in surreptitious "over-the-counter" sales.

SEC Recommendations

SEC must report to Congress recommendations for treating such brokerage practices, and the present tendency is all toward favoring action to bring trading out upon organized exchanges, but not by such drastic methods as will harm smaller exchanges. Reform will in all probability be on a slow and careful scale, in line with SEC's moderated activities to date, which have won the confidence of the financial community.

Whether Mr. Fleming's ambitious plans for restoring banking activity to private hands are to go far is believed here to depend entirely on the credit policies of the nation's banks. Uncle Sam became, and remains, the nation's biggest banker not only because of desperate necessity of many institutions, including a large number of leading banks themselves, but also because ordinary borrowers were unable to obtain funds. The situation is believed to be eased somewhat, but the possibility of John Citizen walking into his bank and obtaining money readily at rates which do not horrify him when he remembers how little he can get for deposits in the same bank, is still the key to general public confidence. When that moment is reached, Uncle Sam will have ceased to be the biggest banker in this field of small financing.

In the larger fields, where the Government has taken over huge blocks of securities in some of the nation's biggest utilities, banking institutions and other arterial functions, the problem of liquidation will be immensely protracted, and is even anticipated by some to be perpetual, possibly culminating with the transfer of such functions to a vast central bank.

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Robert V. Fleming
President of the American Bankers Association

Rail Traffic Rise Sends Earnings Up Sharply in October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec 24—The importance of volume in rail traffic is demonstrated by the sharp improvement in October rail traffic with its 13 per cent increase in carloading above a year ago, according to Poor's Publishing Company.

Net income for Class I railroads in October, 1934, totaled $5,715,000 as against approximately $32,000,000 for this October, the best single month's result since 1931, and the best October result since 1930.

"In the first nine months of 1935, the railroads were running a loss of $66,000,000, versus a loss of about $32,000,000 for the corresponding 1934 period," continues the report. "In the 10 months through October, however, this cumulative loss was cut to $34,000,000, compared with a $31,348,000 deficit in the like 1934 period.

"Carloadings in November ran nearly 13 per cent ahead of November, 1934, showing about the same gain as for October, and encouraging the hope that the carriers will turn in another black-ink balance to compare with the November, 1934, deficit of $12,000,000.

"Now that traffic has increased, however, maintenance requirements may be expected to expand relatively fast. Not only will larger expenditures be needed to take care of the heavier business, but higher material and labor costs threaten to boost the total maintenance bill out of proportion to any gain in gross revenues.

"Exclusive of maintenance charges, railroad operating expenses in relation to traffic should be considerably increased in 1936 by the Guffey Act, the tax for unemployment insurance and the Pension Act of 1935. New bills for railroad labor, designed to limit the length of trains, to secure a six-hour day, and to make full train crews compulsory, will come before the next Congress."

Bethlehem Steel To Manage Business Of Subsidiaries

BETHLEHEM, Penna., Dec. 24 (AP)—The Bethlehem Steel Company, effective Jan. 1, will conduct the business of three subsidiaries, President Eugene G. Grace announced.

The subsidiaries are the McClintic-Marshall Company, which handled the fabrication and erection work of Bethlehem Steel; the Pacific Coast Steel Corporation, which conducted the West Coast business, and the Kalman Steel Corporation, which handled reinforcing bars, steel sheet piling, and certain light steel products for building and road construction.

Fall Pig Crop Rise Of 30 P. C. Estimated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Agriculture Department has estimated that the 1935 fall pig crop would show a 30.6 per cent increase over production in 1934.

The combined and spring and fall crop of 1935 was estimated at 5 per cent below that of 1934. The department said there is a prospective increase of 24 per cent in the number of sows to farrow in the spring of 1936 over the small farrowing in the spring of this year.

The number of pigs saved in the fall season of 1935, June 1 to Dec. 1, was estimated at 20,272,000 head, an increase of 4,750,000 head or 30.6 per cent over the number saved in the fall of 1934, and a decrease of 27 per cent from the average number saved from 1929 to 1933. The greater part of the increase this year over the 1934 season was reported in the north central states—the corn belt.

Business in U. S. Continues to Rise On a Broad Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—Business during November and the first half of December continued the general improvement which has been noted during the last five months, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

More than seasonal increases were made in November, compared with October, in motor vehicle production and sales, in steel production, in electric power output, and in retail trade. Retail prices and the cost of living also continued their upward movement during November.

Building Awards Drop

Building and engineering contract awards declined by slightly less than the usual seasonal amount, from October to November. Rail shipments followed their usual seasonal decline. Machine tool orders and bituminous coal production declined measurably.

The greater-than-seasonal advance in industrial production was caused chiefly by a sharp increase in automobile output, due to the early introduction of 1936 models. A moderate decline in motor sales is expected during the first quarter of 1936, but the large number of unfilled orders and low dealer stocks may sustain production in spite of a decline in retail sales.

The less-than-seasonal decline in building activity was due primarily to an increase in publicly financed awards which were 63 per cent of the November total in 37 eastern states, compared with 42 per cent in July.

Price movements of commodities at wholesale in November were small and prices remained, on the average, about the same as in October, but were 5 per cent higher than in November, 1934. Retail prices of food in November were nearly 9 per cent higher than a year ago, and the general index of retail prices was nearly 5 per cent higher.

On Nov. 19, the general rise in common stock prices was halted at about 50 per cent above the 1935 low point reached in March, 1935. By Dec. 17, a reaction had sent stock prices down by about 10 per cent of the March-December advance. Corporate bond prices continued to rise during November and the first week in December, but since then, have reacted slightly.

Corporation Profits Rise

Corporation profits for the first nine months of 1935 show a material increase over 1934. Net income of 259 industrial and mercantile concerns totaled $542,000,000 in the first nine months of 1935, compared with $407,000,000 in the same period of 1934. The greatest increase took place in motor vehicle, electrical equipment, machine tool, and petroleum industries.

Public utilities and telephone companies showed a slight increase in earnings, compared with last year. Net operating income of Class I railroads was 6 per cent less than a year ago, but, after all fixed charges were met, railroad operations resulted in a deficit twice as large as for the first nine months of 1934.

Excess reserves have continued to increase during recent months. Money rates remain low, chiefly as a result of gold imports and of the failure of bank borrowing to increase.

Planting of Winter Wheat 6.7 Per. Cent Above That of 1934

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Reporting a total of 47,529,000 acres planted in winter wheat Dec. 1, the Agricultural Department yesterday said a crop of 530,000,000 bushels was indicated if yields per acre were average.

Production of winter wheat in 1935 was 433,447,000 bushels and the average of 1928-32 was 618,186,000 bushels.

Condition of winter wheat on Dec. 1 was reported 78.0 per cent of normal, as compared with 77.8 per cent on the like date a year ago, and a 10-year average condition of 82.4 per cent.

The acreage planted was reported 6.7 per cent above that sown a year ago and 5.7 per cent above the average of 1928-31. The department said, as compared with 1934 seedlings, the 1935 sown acreage of winter wheat has been increased in all of the important winter wheat states, except Washington.

Abandonment of winter wheat seedlings of 1934 was 30.4 per cent of the acreage sown, that of 1933 was 21.3 per cent, and the average for the 10 years, 1922-31, was 12.6 per cent.

Fall seedlings of rye for all purposes were: 6,336,000 acres, or 102.9 per cent of the acreage seeded a year ago for the 1935 crop of 52,200,000 bushels.

The condition of rye was 69.1 per cent of a normal.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Metropolitan Season Opens

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

MUSICAL interest these days has centered on the Metropolitan Opera House, which began its season on the evening of Dec. 16 under the new management of Edward Johnson. Unquestionably the publicity the Metropolitan Opera has enjoyed for some time past has produced an effect. Always the first night house is capacity, but not in a good many years has the inaugural audience seemed so full of life and spontaneous enthusiasm. And yet the performance itself scarcely could be described as stirring.

"La Traviata," unlike big lyric spectacles of the "Aïda" and "Gioconda" type, is by no means the obvious work for a gala occasion. Yet so shrewd a manager as Giulio Gatti-Casazza chose it twice to open a Metropolitan season; so Mr. Johnson's choice is not without precedent.

The principal roles he allotted to Lucrezia Bori (Violetta), Richard Crooks (Alfredo Germont) and Lawrence Tibbett (Giorgio Germont). Still, what was most steadily satisfying in the entire performance was the conducting of Ettore Panizza, who is one of the most sympathetic and authoritative batonists the Metropolitan has ever afforded.

⁂

Miss Bori, whose make-up paid a compliment to the Empress Eugénie, was graceful and distinguished as usual, but her voice by no means responded to all the demands of the music. The next afternoon the Spanish soprano announced her retirement from opera at the end of the present season, a retirement that will deprive the Metropolitan company of a personality of rare charm, refinement and artistic probity. However, Miss Bori promises to keep up her effectual contact with the opera company she has adorned so long.

Mr. Crooks had evidently taken great pains with his acting, which showed intelligent preparation and a welcome avoidance of stereotyped operatic gestures. Vocally his peculiarities of production interfered with his complete success in music which in any case is ungrateful. Mr. Tibbett as the righteous father comported himself with the stiffness and angularity that have been so conspicuous in his histrionic equipment ever since he added to his repertory the tormented Puritan parson in "Merry Mount." His voice showed traces of strenuous use and he sang "Pura siccome un angelo" better than "Di Provenza il mar, il suol."

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Much was made of the fact that Jonel Jorgulesco had designed new scenery for this inaugural occasion. Unfortunately it did not live up to expectations aroused by his delightful sets for "Don Pasquale" last season. And one innovation seemed altogether senseless — changing the scene in Flora's ballroom into an outdoor festivity in the street before her house. In the Jorgulesco version the house seems to be located on Montmartre, with the inevitable suggestion of the scene on the top of the Butte in Charpentier's "Louise." But of what good the change, in any event?

Mr. Jorgulesco also provided new scenery for the season's second opera, "Die Walküre" (the eighteenth). Hunding's hut has to remain pretty much the same whether or no, but never before in the experience of this writer have Acts II and III been so cluttered with canvas and papier-mâché. Hardly could the singing actors pick their way through the rocks in Act II, and the Valkyr Rock of Act III literally filled the stage, in complete violation of Wagner's directions. The dislike of trees that up-to-date scene painters apparently harbor had here an unfortunate issue. Instead of the wide-branched fir tree specified by Wagner, a wrecked stump was all that Mr. Jorgulesco allowed Brünnhilde as a shelter for her sleep, an alteration that inevitably marred the symbolism.

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A stage director newly imported from Germany presided over this production. He omitted the enshrouding mists from Act II, obliging the combatants in the battle in the clouds to go through their slow and clumsy movements in full view of the house. Nothing could have been duller than the resultant fight. He also had the Valkyrs maneuver about their rock like stiff and starched members of a young military academy. They were, further, uncommonly strident, though that, of course, was not his fault.

The six leading roles were cast as follows: Brünnhilde, Marjorie Lawrence; Sieglinde, Elisabeth Rethberg; Fricka, Kathryn Meisle; Siegmund, Lauritz Melchior; Wotan, Friedrich Schorr; Hunding, Emanuel List.

Miss Lawrence, a young Australian soprano who for the last three years has been a major star of the Paris Opéra, came through the ordeal of a Metropolitan début with by no means flying colors. Still, she is bound to do better under less trying conditions. For she is gifted both as singer and as actress. In September this writer heard her in the same part at the Paris Opéra and was deeply impressed with the quality, range and volume of a really unusual voice, and also with the singer's use of it. At the Metropolitan, too, she was singing in German for the first time in her life.

The most praiseworthy singing of the evening was done by Mme. Meisle, whose voice was rich and firm throughout its generous compass and who delivered Fricka's music with skill and expressiveness. Mme. Rethberg has modified her vocal production until now the best part of her scale is as a rule the low part. Mr. Melchior sang in general well. Mr. Schorr was in poor voice, though some phrases in Act II he delivered well. The Hunding of Mr. List was notable mainly for vocal weight.

The changes in the orchestra have clearly improved its quality, and Mr. Bodanzky for once did not overdrive his men, but conducted with appropriate spirit and a feeling for balance and continence of tone.

Chinese Art in London

By Frank Rutter

London

UNTIL March 7 there will be on view at Burlington House the most important exhibition of Chinese art yet seen in Europe. Though 3080 exhibits are listed, it is quality rather than quantity which makes the exhibition memorable. An announcement has already been made in The Christian Science Monitor regarding the important loans from the Imperial Collections made by the Chinese Government, and it is generally agreed in London now that second only in importance to these imperial treasures are the magnificent and rare examples which have been lent from museums and private collections in the United States.

Leigh Ashton of the Victoria and Albert Museum, who has been responsible for planning the arrangement and fittings of this Chinese exhibition, has adopted a chronological method of distribution. Reversing the usual order of the Royal Academy galleries, he has made the room to the right of the vestibule the first (instead of the last) room. Here are brought together neolithic pottery and superb bronzes of the Shang-yin and Chou periods. Room 11 is devoted to Han bronzes and Wei sculptures. An exhibit of outstanding beauty and importance is the fifth century "Seated Bodhisattva" in stone, lent by Mr. Robert Lehman of New York. This is given a central position of honor, and near it is another exquisite stone figure, "Sakyumini," dating from the sixth century A. D., lent by Mr. George Eumorfopoulos. Just off this gallery in the Architectural Room is the "Chinese Room," with pierced reticulated doors and windows, containing an ensemble of seventeenth and eighteenth century furniture and other objects.

To connoisseurs, Gallery 3 will be of greatest interest, for this presents the varied arts of the famous T'ang Dynasty, when China reached the zenith of her power and art achievement. Here are exceedingly rare paintings, sculptures, silk banners painted in colors and fragments of silk damask, bronze mirrors, jades, gold ornaments and pottery, testifying to the unprecedented expansion of culture which characterized the T'ang period. Then follow three rooms devoted to Sung wares and paintings, with superb examples lent by the Chinese Government and others, while in Gallery 7, devoted to the Sung and Yuan Dynasties, one of the most popular and keenly admired objects is the famous eleventh century scroll painting known as "The Hundred Geese," lent by the Honolulu Academy.

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Gallery 8 is given to Early Ming objects and the following large gallery—usually III but now IX—is devoted to larger objects of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In Room 10 is an assemblage of late Ming objects, which overflows into the Large South Room, while in the small room off this is gathered a precious collection of calligraphy which affords the key to understanding Chinese mastery of brushwork.

Finally comes Gallery 11, devoted to eighteenth century wares, and even here the Chinese Government affords a surprise by lending examples of Famille Rose, made for the Chinese, which are vastly superior in both taste and craftsmanship to the Famille Rose commonly exported to Europe. Indeed, the works in the Vestibule, made for European export, show Chinese art at its lowest ebb perhaps; and it is salutary to any Westerner to turn from these to, say, the Lecture Room, which is devoted to Buddhist sculpture, and note the elevation here of both conception and execution.

Regarded as a whole, this exhibition has an extraordinary dignity and seems to be pitched on a higher plane than any of the other national displays which have preceded it in former years. Though it is far too soon as yet to calculate its influence, it will certainly leave its mark on British taste and culture. For one thing it reasserts the supremacy of painting and sculpture among the fine arts and shows us what marvels of beauty China achieved with only the slightest reference to color; and as our eye roves from painting to porcelain, from sculpture to silks, we become convinced that it is the lofty conception and philosophic altitude which distinguishes the first, that leads eventually to the decorative splendor and technical excellence which characterizes the latter. In a charming speech to members of the press, the Chinese delegate, Dr. Cheng, observed that Chinese civilization was "not founded upon bayonets, but on love of peace, righteousness and human affection." And, he added with a characteristic smile, "perhaps that is why it has lasted 4000 years."

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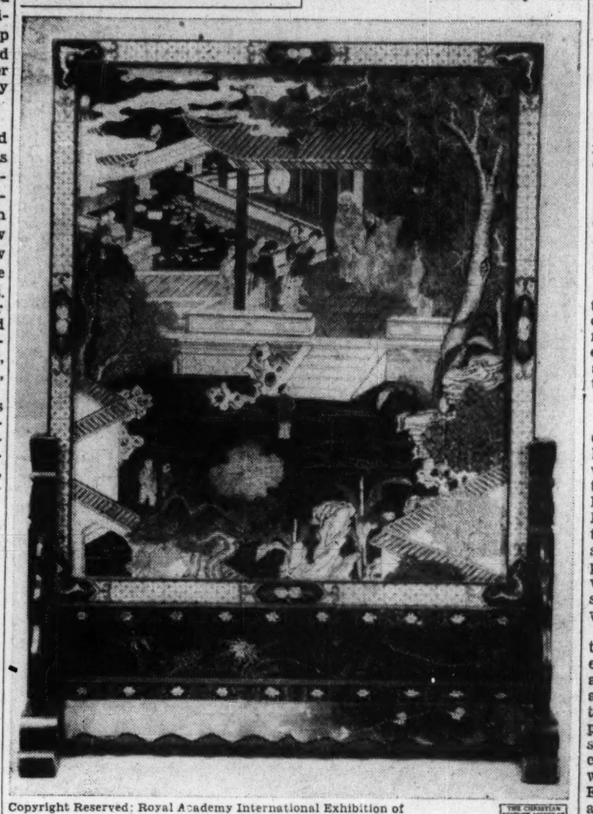
Several supplementary exhibitions of Chinese art have been arranged to coincide with this display at Burlington House. In the Print Gallery of the British Museum there has been arranged chronologically a series of paintings from the Han to the Ch 'ing period which includes many important examples from the Eumorfopoulos Collection. At the Leicester Galleries there is on view the important collection of Chinese paintings formed by M. Charles Vignier of Paris. Another interesting and important exhibition of Chinese art is on view at Mr. John Sparks's galleries in Mount Street, where with the assistance of Mr. C. T. Loo of Paris a comprehensive collection has been assembled. Some magnificent Chou bronzes, a thirteenth century bronze head, a superb set of T 'ang pottery figures and choice examples of Celadon, Chun ware and Ko ware are a few of the outstanding pieces in this collection.



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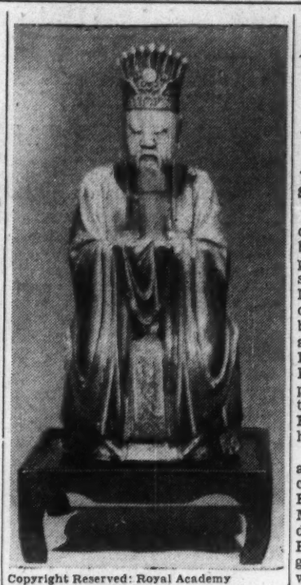

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Ivory — Seated Figure of an Emperor, Ming Dynasty. Lent by J. J. Joass, Esq.

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"Horse and Rider," T'ang Dynasty. Lent by Maj. Gen. Neill Malcolm

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Painting, Lan Ying; Ming Dynasty. Lent by the Chinese Government

Hauptmann's Prelude to 'Hamlet'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

IN HIS new "Hamlet in Wittenberg," Gerhart Hauptmann presents a prelude to the famous Shakespearean drama.

Taking the romantic sixteenth century Reformation city of Wittenberg as a background, Hauptmann portrays Hamlet—as a "gentleman-student" at the then famous seat of learning. Here is an attempt not to create another "timeless" Hamlet, but simply to recreate the student atmosphere in which the Prince of Denmark passed his "Strum-und-Drang" period. The dramatist emphasizes this fact in the introduction to the published play (Berlin, S. Fischer Verlag) in which he pays homage to Shakespeare.

"Hamlet in Wittenberg" is a five-act drama the plot of which is clearly influenced by the legend of King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid. Hamlet as a 19-year-old student, nicknamed by his fellows Proteus, falls in love with Hamida, a gypsy girl, whom he first sees at a wayside inn, where she is being ill-treated by the head of the gypsy band. Hamida represents to Hamlet the free life from which he is forever excluded. Hamlet rescues her from a number of dangerous situations, in one of which he fights a duel with Don Pedro, a Spanish nobleman, and then, more out of compassion and phantasy than from love, he requests Melanchthon to perform the marriage ceremony. The Reformation philosopher is, however, far too wise to support such action—a refusal by no means displeasing to Hamida, since she still wishes to marry Lischka, her gypsy hero, whom she has loved from the beginning. Hamlet's love fades out when the ghost of his father appears before him. While he is relating this experience to his companions news of his father's passing is received and he is hailed as King Hamlet.

Hamlet, as interpreted by Hauptmann, is a poet, a dreamer, a dweller in the realm of phantasy. He is a melancholy youth never able to cast his "nighted color off." His participation in the revelries of his fellow-students is due more to good-nature or weakness of character than to personal desire.

Hauptmann keeps the sequence of the original "Hamlet," not only introducing such characters as Rosenkranz, Guildenstern and Horatio, but also making them reproduce whole phrases from Shakespeare. Don Pedro is Hauptmann's own creation, intended to serve as a link between student life and future kingship.

The student revelry of Wittenberg is reminiscent of the escapades of Prince Henry and Falstaff. But whereas these latter are but an episode in Shakespeare, in this new drama they occupy the center of the stage throughout. Hauptmann shows above all the erotic world in which Hamlet, the student, grew up. The Prince's talk with Melanchthon shows the other life in this city of the Reformation. This figures so little because it did not affect Hamlet's development. Luther does not appear at all and many dramatic situations in the Wittenberg of that period are excluded.

Hauptmann's drama was given in the Old Theater, Leipzig, and in a number of other German theaters on Nov. 19.

'Not for Children'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

MR. ELMER RICE has always had a taste for experiment. It is true that he wrote that conventional (and excellent) melodrama, "Counsellor-at-Law," but, in the twenties, he expounded expressionism in "The Adding Machine," and a few years ago, in "Street Scene," he began the cycle of the place-protagonist dramas which later became so popular both on stage and screen. It is doubtless this experimenting temper that has commended him to the Stage Society, which has just presented his latest work, "Not For Children." The Stage Society aims at producing plays of intellectual quality which would not stand much chance of being acted under the conditions of the ordinary commercial theater. "Not For Children" certainly fulfills the latter qualification, for a more bewildering entertainment has surely never been put on any stage.

First of all, there is a radio announcer, who says that the ensuing play is presented by the courtesy of a firm of disinfectant manufacturers. Then there is a harassed manager who asserts that, having been puzzled by the play himself, he has engaged a couple of lecturers, a man (Mr. Jack Minster), and a woman, (Miss Martita Hunt), to explain it to the audience as it goes along. After that the play starts, but at the end of the first scene, it stops, in order that the two lecturers may discuss it. Mr. Minster, however, is not complimentary to the piece, and the manager (Mr. Finlay Currie), rushes on to try to put him into a better humor. At this point, it hardly seems strange to us that Miss Hunt should forsake her role of commentator for a brief space, and take a part in the play that is being dissected, or that later on a play within the play within the play should be enacted, or that several of the characters should come to the front of the stage, and attempt to settle their own confusion as to their exact identity.

"Not For Children" is, in fact, an elaborate, and at times uproariously funny, satire upon theatrical conventions, and an examination of the basis of dramatic reality. It is enormously long, has many dull passages, is not concentrated in its attack, is periodically unsavory and frequently puzzling. But it provides an unusual, and occasionally stimulating, evening. H. H.

Stage Society, Fortune Theater—Not For Children, by Elmer Rice. Directed by Warren Jenkins. Presented Nov. 24, 1935.

Play for a Cathedral

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

MR. T. S. ELIOT'S "Murder in the Cathedral," presented by Mr. Ashley Dukes in his small Mercury Theater, is certainly a play that could be performed in the precincts of a cathedral without seeming tawdry or ineffectual, so notable are its dignity and nobility, its power and authority.

Such, in fact, were the circumstances of its original presentation, for it was first played in the summer of 1934 in the precincts of Canterbury, the church on whose altar steps Thomas à Becket was slaughtered seven and a half centuries ago by four knights who acted impulsively on the impatient words of Henry II, "Is there no one who will rid me of this upstart priest?"

Canterbury is a fine example of Gothic building, but Mr. Eliot's play has strongly marked classical characteristics. It opens with a chorus of Canterbury women, lamenting the long absence of their exiled archbishop, yet equally apprehensive of his return, quite in the traditional manner of Greek tragedy. Then the Archbishop's revisiting of his flock, his Christmas sermon just before his martyrdom, his defiance of his enemies and his steadfast resolution to meet his drunken slayers face to face have stamped on them a classical simplicity and austerity.

Long ago John Ruskin noted as a feature of the Gothic style a superb abundance of decoration and a rich appeal to the fancy and to the eye. These are lacking in the aristocratic pride and plainness of "Murder in the Cathedral." Gothic architecture also rejoices in careful and deliberate imitation of natural forms. Its walls are covered with statues of kings and saints, and with representations of leaves and tendrills. Mr. Eliot, on the other hand, pays little attention to particularities. His four Tempters are sharply differentiated, it is true, but the distinctions he draws between them are not those of individual character, but of ideas and motives. But just as Gothic decorated the Angel Choir at Lincoln with the figure of a cross-legged Imp, and carved out humorous faces on the stalls of Chester, so Mr. Eliot does not disdain, in a high and tragic moment, to talk of dinner and roast pork.

The entire burden of the play is borne on the shoulders of Mr. Robert Speaight, who speaks the part of Beket magnificently. Not built on quite ample enough lines to suggest easily the physical grandeur of Becket, he covers all his deficiencies in this line—he has none in any other—by the pride and strength of his walk and bearing. His eloquence, whether in denunciation, in pleading or in exhortation, is tremendous, and the pathos of his momentary human weakness during his last sermon in the pulpit is very finely touched in.

Shakespeare Matinée

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE Shakespeare Matinée, at Drury Lane Theater, on Nov. 26, packed the great house from floor to ceiling, and "went" with a precision and smoothness which did much credit to the many distinguished people responsible for so happy a result. Further, the wide variety of the many scenes, songs and sonnets, acted, sung, read or recited by leaders of the English theatrical profession, gave one a more vivid and comprehensive idea of the fecundity, range and opulence of Shakespeare's power than could any similar experience capable of being crowded into four hours of time. This pageant of Elizabethan men and women recalled Leontes's words, in "A Winter's Tale," v, 3:

> . . . your gallery
> Have we passed through, not without much content
> In many singularities.

By that "gallery of singularities," Shakespeare or his editors, meant, no doubt, the characters of the Shakesperean plays.

A good beginning was made by the Old Vic company, with a spirited presentation of the oration scene, in "Julius Caesar," wherein Mr. Ion Swinley, as Antony, gave us some declamation which was not excelled for power during the whole afternoon; though later on Mr. Godfrey Tearle reminded us that his Othello has no superior on the English stage today, as did Miss Fabia Drake that she is our best modern interpreter of Rosalind. Our glimpse of Miss Lilian Braithwaite, as the Queen in "Henry VIII," was too tantalizingly short; and the same may be said of Mr. Robey's Falstaff; but, besides confirming established reputations, the afternoon provided several hints of coming achievement, including an interesting five minutes with Miss Celia Johnson, as Viola, and a pleasant suggeston that Mr. Stephen Haggard may make a very good Hamlet before long.

Incidentally, further proof was afforded that in Miss Flora Robson we have, for strongly temperamental work of a classical kind, quite the foremost of our serious actresses. Her reading of the letter from Macbeth to his lady won her applause louder, perhaps, than that accorded to any other episode, excepting only the balcony-scene in "Romeo and Juliet," acted by Mr. Ivor Novello and Miss Jean Forbes Robertson. Mr. Novello is a great favorite; and a part of the applause he won was, no doubt, a recognition of his big share, with Mr. Sidney Carroll, in arranging and preparing the matinée. Technically considered, I could not much enjoy Mr. Novello's performance; for there is a world of difference between a "Glamorous Night" Romeo, and the moody poetical boy limned by Shakespeare.

An epilogue, written by Dr. James Bridie, and spoken by Miss Elizabeth Bergner, with an impressive tableau of the players, concluded a memorable afternoon. P. A.

A Romantic View of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"LA BANDERA," a Julien Duvivier film of the Spanish Legion, begins in the realm of René Clair, and inside 30 seconds is over the borderline into the land of Edgar Allan Poe. Its first shots are a chimney-pot view of a narrow and dimly-lit Paris street reminiscent of the famous camera-work of "Sous les Toits de Paris." A man and a girl, returning from some late frolic, come dancing down the cobbles, and brush into a dark figure emerging from an alley. After he has moved away, the girl finds that her dress is smirched with blood. Years of cinema-going have not provided a more dramatic opening.

Pierre Gillieth, the man in the alley, is the principal figure in the picture. Escaping from the scene of his crime, he flees to Barcelona, but even there he feels himself shadowed and unsafe. At last, driven to starvation level, he joins the Spanish Foreign Legion, and, on the day of his enlistment, makes friends with two other volunteers, one of whom has surprising characteristics. For one thing, he does not appear to possess the physique that is usually demanded of soldiers in this particular section of the Spanish army, and, for another, he has enough money to make his comrades wonder why he has chosen to join up with so desperate a body of men as the Legionnaires.

By this time, the film has become somewhat uncertain in direction. It seems likely, however, to develop into a modern and rather grim version of "The Three Musketeers," but this expectation is soon dashed. Gillieth's puzzling companion, Lucas, behaves with a constant cheeriness and friendship, but Gillieth, fearing that Lucas is on the track of the 50,000 francs that have been set on his head, gets himself transferred to a distant and dangerous outpost in North Africa, where for a few weeks he enjoys a sense of security and happiness. But sure enough, the next detachment to move up contains Lucas, more obstinately friendly than ever.

As a mere story the film now develops an admirable directness and drive. The discovery that Lucas is a police spy is excellently done. There is a short scene, quite arresting in its effect, where Gillieth takes Lucas, just after he has found who he is, out of a riotous café on to a quiet hillside. Nothing much happens, but the song of a stray bird, breaking in on the almost tangible enmity of the two men, with a distant view of an Arab village, makes an atmosphere strangely tense and impressive.

It is probably inevitable that many people will feel uneasy about their response to "La Bandera." In its scenes of war, it takes an undeniably romantic view of human conflict. Its treatment of battle is elemental, like Macaulay's attitude to Horatius on the bridge. It sees no foulness, greed or evil in it, but thrills spontaneously to any heroic endeavor. But though obviously incomplete in its revelation of war, the film avoids sentimentality in its episodes. If it is permissible to show men behaving well in any circumstances, even if those circumstances are to be deplored, "La Bandera" must be reckoned a good film.

"Young Man Knotting a Rope," by Rembrandt; Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, to the Art Institute of Chicago Exhibition

Chicago's Rembrandt Show

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

ONE of the very important exhibitions in the history of the Art Institute of Chicago, now on view, consists of oil paintings, drawings in various media and etchings by Rembrandt and his pupils, filling three galleries. In the large gallery are 25 paintings, nine by Rembrandt himself, the others by Ferdinand Bol, Willem Drost, Barent Fabritius, Govert Flinck, Arent de Gelder, Philips de Koninck, Jan Lievens, Nicholas Maes and Karel van der Pluym. All these men worked with Rembrandt some time between 1632 and the early 1660's, and his influence upon them was so strong that according to Daniel Catton Rich, in the catalog, "most of the paintings by pupils in the present exhibit have at one time or another been sold as originals, sometimes at exceedingly high prices."

The range of the present exhibition has been made possible by the co-operation of museums, private collectors and dealers in Europe as well as the United States, where some of the most famous Rembrandts now are owned. One of his finest religious paintings, "Christ at Emmaus," has been lent by the Louvre, Paris, and many Rembrandt drawings and the painting by Flinck are from the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam. Two of the greatest portraits have come from the Mellon collection, now presented in trust to the nation.

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A true genius in the world of art, Rembrandt passed from highest honor to comparative obscurity in his own lifetime, to be ranked eventually among the greatest artists, though it may be observed in passing that he did not please Mr. Ruskin's exacting taste. He seems as much a giant in the field of art as Aristotle in philosophy; at least, we wonder whether much of real merit has been discovered since his time, and whether he is not as alive and modern as any of us today.

Accustomed as we are to brilliant if not wild schemes of color, in which bright tones are used deliberately as disturbing elements, it takes considerable adjustment to become attuned to his lower tones and translucent shadows, where the color effects are calculated in terms of light, and the tonalities are subtle and elusive. Yet with all the mysteries of his shadows and the tremulous halflights, his figures never lack for volume and solidity. He is keenly dramatic without being theatrical, and with what relief do we turn to pictures that were deeply felt when they were painted. They were emotional experiences for the painter, and therefore they move us.

Only in an exhibition of this kind can we estimate his influence upon the students to whom he devoted so much of his time, and who worked so closely in his manner. And yet, when we compare the master with the pupils we cannot help feeling that with all their skill and facility, and their custom of working with the same subject matter, their natures by no means reached the depths and range of his.

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Rembrandt is widely known to most art lovers as perhaps the greatest of all etchers, and the best of his etchings may here be seen in superb examples, but comparatively few have had the privilege of seeing his original drawings, studies with a dash and fire and comprehension of purpose that compress into a small area and a few virile lines the essence of great paintings. It was his habit to make numerous studies and compositions beforé he painted his important canvases, and hundreds of these sketches in ink, chalk and wash are the prized possessions of museums and collectors. He taught his students to follow the same proceeding (would that we could induce students to do the same today) and some of their finest work is here for comparison.

An exhibition of this kind is deeply impressive. It shows the seriousness of approach necessary for the production of work of real merit, and it teaches the timelessness of great art.

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What's Going On in the Arts

At the Fine Arts

Paulette Elambert
Child Actress of "La Maternelle," Opening Tomorrow Night

Fogg Museum

AS ATTRACTIVE for thoughtful installation as for intrinsic beauty of exhibits is a display of Japanese pottery shown currently at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard. The ceramic pieces are of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with a few contemporary pieces added.

In the ensemble they convey to the onlooker what good taste and long standing tradition contributed to their making. What is more, the wares of those centuries adhere closely to the nature of the material from which they are made. They are obviously shaped of clay, and no attempt is made to carry them too far above their elementary character. Beauty lies in the native hues, in the rough or treated surface, in the luminous glaze. Occasionally a few indications, say a crisscross of lines, are added with the brush to lend a contrasting or contrapuntal effect. The tradition of lump-of-clay-molded-by-the-hand holds, despite the inventions of the wheel and other perfecting machinery. Consequently this roughness, this freedom from mechanical perfection and a too orderly symmetry. Included are jars and bottles, bowls, cups and plates.

For background there have been hung some textiles of the same period. Surprise lies in the fact that these cloths seem so modern in design. The Japanese decorator in pursuing motives delighted in cascades of rectangles, overlapping disks and the geometric shuffle which was claimed as the creation of our own generation of designers. The more we pursue our studies of the arts, the fewer surprises there are for us in modern gyrations.

We learn that the world's largest and finest collection of X-ray shadowgraphs is now in possession of the Fogg Art Museum. This acquisition proves of immeasurable importance in the examination of old works of art, in proper attribution and in the revelation of spurious works. Connoisseurship receives the backing of natural science. Between the work of scholars and scientists and critics, the time should come when all extant works of the past will be classified correctly.

Through a grant of the Carnegie Corporation the expansion of the X-ray collection at Fogg was made possible. D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

CONTINUING on Boston stages are "Three Men on a Horse," in its eighth week at the Plymouth, and "Ceiling Zero," at the Copley.

The new Ziegfeld Follies will open at the Boston Opera House Monday evening. Seats bought for the original opening night will be honored then. Those dated Friday, Saturday and Monday must be exchanged.

Tuesday evening, "Midwest," new play by James Hagen, author of "One Sunday Afternoon," will be presented at the Shubert.

Angna Enters, dance-mime, will appear at the Repertory, Jan. 9, 10 and 11.

The Jooss Ballet will be seen in a single performance at the Boston Opera House, Jan. 22.

The dancer Sarita will give a first Boston performance in Jordan Hall, Jan. 15.

At State, Orpheum

Aline MacMahon
In "Ah Wilderness!" Opening Tomorrow

Would-Be Farmers Often Unsuited For Resettlement Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Everybody who talks about going on a farm is not suited to it, at least in Tennessee, in the opinion of the Resettlement Administration, which declared 1000 of the 3500 rural rehabilitation clients in the State unadapted to its farm program and turned them over to the Works Progress Administration.

"Many were temperamentally unfit for rehabilitation, some wanted to let their rural status go, and some were just naturally no good. The WPA is giving them jobs and we are filling their places with other better-selected clients. What we lost on them during the one year we staked them to a rehabilitation livelihood is much less than if we had tried to hold them longer," declared L. H. Haltom, State Resettlement Administrator.

Tennessee's new rural settlement quota is 7000 clients, but there will be no difficulty in finding them. The trouble will be locating suitable land on which to place them, Mr. Haltom declared.

"There are between 17,000 and 20,000 families in the State that would make excellent rehabilitation selections, but we are having difficulty locating enough acres for our 7000 quota. We turned back as many acres to the landowners, in proportion, as we turned back clients to the relief rolls. So many of our acres need rehabilitating it will be years before our rural resettlement problems can be adjusted," he said.

Market Is Santa Claus To Los Angeles Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 24—Christmas came Saturday afternoon, Dec. 21, to 700 children who might have been forgotten this year had it not been for the Farmers' Public Market, which sponsored a huge holiday party for poor children of the western part of this city.

Turkey sandwiches, ice cream and cake in generous portions were enjoyed during an entertainment program climaxed at dusk by the entrance of Santa Claus himself into the cleared market space. He presented to each of the boys and girls a stocking filled with fruit, candy, and a toy, the gifts of Roger Dahlhjelm, manager of the truck-farming mart.

In addition, residents of the surrounding community hearing of the Christmas party, contributed enough more toys to enable each of the children to return home with both arms full.

The affair was staged with the help of the parent-teacher associations of the schools in the district. Members gathered approximately 600 children between the ages of 5 and 9 years who joined with 100 others brought by a co-operative welfare group.

Richmond Idle to Get Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

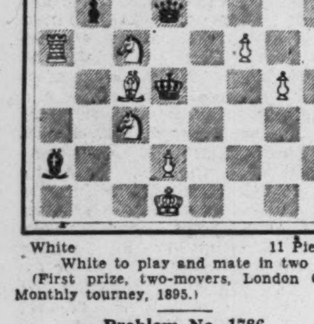
RICHMOND, Va.—Work for approximately 200 of Richmond's white-collar idle will be provided when the Federal Tariff Commission begins compiling statistics on shipments in and out of Richmond for the last several years, it has been announced. The study will cost $104,535.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1785
By V. Marin

Black 5 Pieces

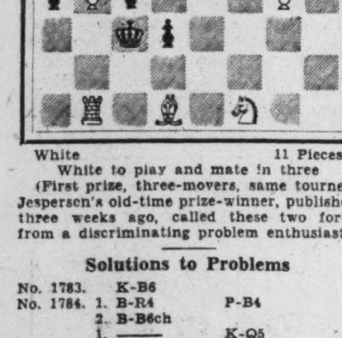


White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, two-movers, London Chess Monthly tourney, 1895.)

Problem No. 1786
By J. Jespersen

Black 7 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, three-movers, same tourney. Jespersen's old-time prize-winner, published three weeks ago, called these two forth from a discriminating problem enthusiast.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1783. K-B6
No. 1784. 1. B-R4 P-B4
2. B-B6ch
1. —— K-Q5
2. BxPch

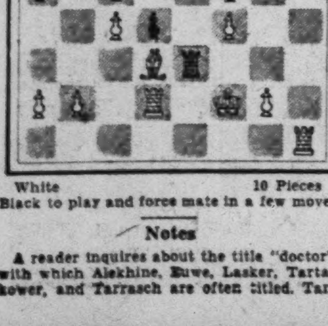
End-Game No. 283. White wins: 1 P-B4, K-K2; 2 PxP, B-Kt; 3 P-Kt4, K-B2; 4 P-R4, KxP; 5 BxP, PxB; 6 P-Kt5, and wins. Slightly better for Black would be 3 . . . P-Kt4, but White wins with 4 P-R4, PxP; 5 BxP.

End-Game

Rubinstein, whose collection of games, "Rubinstein Gewinnt," unfortunately not yet translated into English, ranks with Alekhine's "My Best Games" in unrivaled brilliance, is responsible for this position (along with Kmoch, the loser), which he won at Semmering, 1926.

End-Game No. 284

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

Black to play and force mate in a few moves

Notes

A reader inquires about the title "doctor" with which Alekhine, Euwe, Lasker, Tartakower, and Tarrasch are often titled. Tarrasch is the only physician of the group. Alekhine received his degree in law, as did Tartakower. Euwe and Lasker are doctors of philosophy, Euwe's specialty being mathematics, and Lasker's both mathematics and philosophy.

The American Chess Federation

The American Chess Federation, an expansion of the 35-year-old Western Chess Federation, which was so successful in sponsoring the tournament held last summer in Milwaukee, is making a nationwide drive for support. But it does not ask chess players to join simply because they wish to co-operate in chess promotion. In addition, for the dollar membership, each member receives a copy of the tournament book of the Milwaukee congress, 60 of the best games, annotated by Kashdan, plus timely news bulletins from time to time, a membership card, and "for the first time a voice in the government of a national chess organization."

That the officers, Arpad Elo, president, Milwaukee; Kirk Holland, vice-president, Evanston, and Ernest Olfe, secretary-treasurer, Milwaukee, are taking their work seriously is evidenced by the agreement recently concluded with the National Recreation Association to assist in the promotion of chess. The National Recreation Association is particularly interested in encouraging municipal recreation systems, playgrounds, and the like. Already some 1200 communities have such systems. If only a small portion of that number promote municipal chess organizations and are half as successful as Milwaukee has been, chess will be very definitely established in this country.

All readers who wish to share in propagating this great pastime are encouraged to send their applications for membership to Ernest Olfe, Secretary-Treasurer, 3035 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

The twenty-fifth game put Euwe in the lead, the first time that Alekhine trailed in any of his matches defending the world's championship. On his ninth move Alekhine either overlooked or misjudged Euwe's threatened win of a P. In any case, Euwe was first one pawn, and then another pawn to the good before long. Thereafter the winning process was slow but sure.

Twenty-fifth Game
Queen's Gambit Declined

	Alekhine White	Euwe Black		Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	24	Kt-B4	R-KB4
2	P-QB4	P-QB3	25	Kt-Q3	RxP
3	Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	26	Kt-B5	P-QKt3
4	Kt-B3	P-K3	27	K-Kt2	R-B5
5	B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	28	Kt-Kt3	P-K4
6	P-K3	Q-R4	29	PxP	B-K3
7	PxP	KtxP	30	Kt-B	Castles
8	Q-Q2	QKt-Kt3	31	PxP	R-Kt5ch
9	B-Q3	KtxKt	32	K-B3	R-B
10	PxKt	Kt-Q4	33	K-K3	RxP
11	R-QB	KtxBP	34	P-B4	P-KKt4
12	Castles	B-Kt5	35	Kt-Q3	B-B5
13	P-QR3	QxP	36	P-B5	R-R5
14	R-R	Q-Kt6	37	QR-Q	RxRP
15	B-B2	Q-Q4	38	K-K4	R-K7ch
16	P-K4	KtxP	39	K-B3	R-K
17	QxB	KtxB	40	K-Kt4	R-Q
18	Kt-K5	P-QR4	41	Kt-K5	RxR
19	Q-R3	P-B3	42	RxR	B-K7ch
20	B-Kt6ch	PxB	43	KxP	RxPch
21	KtxKtP	Kt-B6ch	44	KxR	BxR
22	QxKt	QxQ	45	KtxP	P-R5
23	PxQ	R-R4			Resigns

The seventeenth game was a fairly quick draw, although the opening play was by no means stereotyped. After a few exchanges, a blocked position, with no marked advantage on either side, led the players to call it a day.

Seventeenth Game
QP Game—Colle System

	Alekhine White	Euwe Black		Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	13	Q-K2	Q-K3
2	Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14	P-QR3	Kt-B2
3	P-K3	B-B4	15	P-B5	R-K
4	B-Q3	P-K3	16	P-QKt4	P-B5
5	BxB	PxB	17	PxP	KtxKt
6	Q-Q3	Q-B	18	QxQ	KtxQ
7	P-QKt3	Kt-R3	19	RxKt	KtxKBP
8	Castles	B-K2	20	R-Kt3	P-QR3
9	P-B4	Castles	21	P-Kt3	Kt-K3
10	Kt-B3	P-B3	22	P-QR4	B-B3
11	B-Kt2	Kt-K5	23	R-Q	Drawn
12	KR-B	R-Q			

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Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
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En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6 Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
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Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
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A Really Comfortable House

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ENGLAND
(Continued)

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LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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Prime Scotch Beef, Welsh Lamb and Pork at reasonable prices.
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NORTHUMBERLAND

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EXTEND to Their Customers and Readers of
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JANUARY SALE
Begins on Thursday, January 2nd

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(Continued)

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Try
The Newtown Laundry
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Phone Your Orders—Honley 74
A POST CARD WILL ENSURE A CALL

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We Stock the Best We Know of and, of course,
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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

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"STAPLES" mattresses
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Personal service, Advice readily and courteously given for furnishing and colour schemes.
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FULL of love for all things in the world, practicing virtue in order to benefit others—this man only is happy—BUDDHA.

Daily Features

A MAN protesting against error is on the way toward uniting himself with all men that believe in truth.—CARLYLE.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Peter Pickles Does Some Flying

PETER PICKLES was a little boy who owned a beautiful rocking-horse. The name of the horse was Ichabod. Ichabod was as black as black could be, and he had bright red rockers.

One day Peter and Ichabod were rocking in the nursery when suddenly, without any warning, Ichabod began to rock toward the window. When he reached the window, he gave one leap and he and Peter went flying through the air.

It made Peter feel very funny to be floating in midair. For a minute he quite lost his breath. When he finally recovered it, he and Ichabod were higher than their house. They were ever so high.

"What is happening!" Peter exclaimed.

"Oh," said Ichabod, "I just wanted to do something different, so here we are." It was the first time Ichabod had ever spoken.

"Well, it is quite nice," Peter Pickles said. "Do you see Mrs.

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Gust of Wind Tossed Them Higher.

Brown's house down there? And, oh, there is the pond where I sail my boats. At least it looks like it, though it is very small."

They were going higher and higher. The air was getting colder as they went. It was a good thing that Peter had on a warm woolen suit. There had not been any time to get into a coat.

"I say, would you mind watching where you are going," said a voice in front of them. Peter jumped. He had been so busy looking down at the earth he had not seen the big pink cloud straight ahead of them. Sitting on the pink cloud with his feet dangling over the edge was a little man in a blue suit and hat.

"I am very sorry," Peter apologized.

"Dear me!" the little man went on, "if only people would be thoughtful. These days with all the aeroplanes I seem to spend a great deal of time mending my own pink cloud where they have torn through it. There isn't much time left to mend other folks up here. That really is my job, you know."

Then, seeing that Peter really didn't mean to run into him, he said very kindly, "Is this your first visit?"

"Yes, I like it, too. There is so much one can see from here. Do you live here?"

"Well, I don't really live anywhere. You see, as I said before, I mend clouds—pink or white or black. I float around on this one and then when it comes night, I curl up and go to sleep. It is really quite soft," and the little man pushed down on it with his hand to show Peter how soft it was.

"What fun to float around up here all day!" Peter told him.

"There is plenty of work to do," the little man said, "and if you will excuse me I think I had better float along and attend to business. Good-by! Come again!"

"Good-bye! and thank you," Peter called after him.

"Good-bye!" called Ichabod.

As Peter and Ichabod turned to go they saw a huge black cloud coming toward them. Before Peter Pickles had time to think, he and Ichabod were picked up by a gust of wind and were tossed higher in the air. I cannot think what might have happened to Peter if he had not been holding on tight. He might have fallen into someone's chimney.

"W-o-o-o! W-e-e-e!" went the wind. Once Peter thought he heard it say "How jolly!" Peter didn't think it was jolly. He didn't like being tossed around so. What if he should come down in a strange place or what if he should land on a mountain peak?

"I am awfully hungry," Peter sighed. "I wonder if we will ever be home tonight."

It grew less windy again. Peter and Ichabod were able to go toward the earth once more. Then Peter Pickles blinked. There was his nursery window! Peter knew it was his because a flag hung out the window. Peter had nailed the flag there himself. Quickly he pulled the rein and before you could wink your left eye, they were back in the nursery.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Myself" or "me" (E. M. C.)—The correspondent inquires about the use of "myself" in the following sentence:

> I, of course, felt no pride of authorship, because the planks, couched in more or less familiar phraseology, had been roughly hewn and shaped by those older and wiser than *myself*.

"Myself," like the other *-self* words, is used mainly either emphatically ("I, myself, will go"; "I will do it myself," etc.) or reflexively ("I will defend myself"; "You shouldn't allow me to strike myself," etc.).

Defenders may be found for "myself" in the sentence quoted, but we object to it on the grounds that the speaker meant: ". . . by those (who are) older and wiser than I am."

Webster's recognizes "myself" as a subject nominative, and cites this example: "Myself will decide it." So the writer of the sentence emerges by the skin of his teeth. But we imagine that if a young man were to say to his beloved, "Myself loves you, and am eager for yourself to marry me," the young lady would probably tell him to get straightened out on his pronouns first, then come and talk business.

Punctuation (E. M. C.)—The correspondent asks if a comma should not be used after "leaders" in the first sentence, and a semicolon after "restaurant" in the second:

> 1. But I could not escape a sense of responsibility, or sponsorship, and there was a feeling of gratification when the document received the unquestioning approval of the delegates and party leaders and appeared in its entirety . . .
>
> 2. All these things are much to the advantage of the irresolute person who can never be quite certain whether he would rather live in the country or city; who finds shady tree-bordered walks lovelier when they lead to a favorite restaurant, who considers that landscape . . .

1. Yes, a comma after "leaders" would indicate at first glance that the preposition "of" had only two objects. If the "and" after "leaders" were the last word on the page, for example, a reader would have reason to believe that the next word might be a third object. Incidentally, we should divide the sentence after "sponsorship," indicating this with a semicolon. We see no particular need for the comma after "responsibility."

2. Yes, a semicolon should be used after "restaurant," for it is obvious that the writer is developing a series of statements. If you begin using semicolons to separate statements, cling to them to the bitter end; don't taper off with commas.

For the Scrapbook

Courage

Courage ought to be guided by skill, and skill armed by courage. Neither should hardiness darken wit, nor with cool hardiness. Be valiant as men despising death, but confident as unwonted to be overcome.—*Sir Philip Sidney.*

We Are Weavers

The things a man has heard and seen are threads of life, and if he pulled them carefully from the confused distaff of memory, any who will can weave them into whatever garment of belief please them best.—*W. B. Yeats.*

Solitude

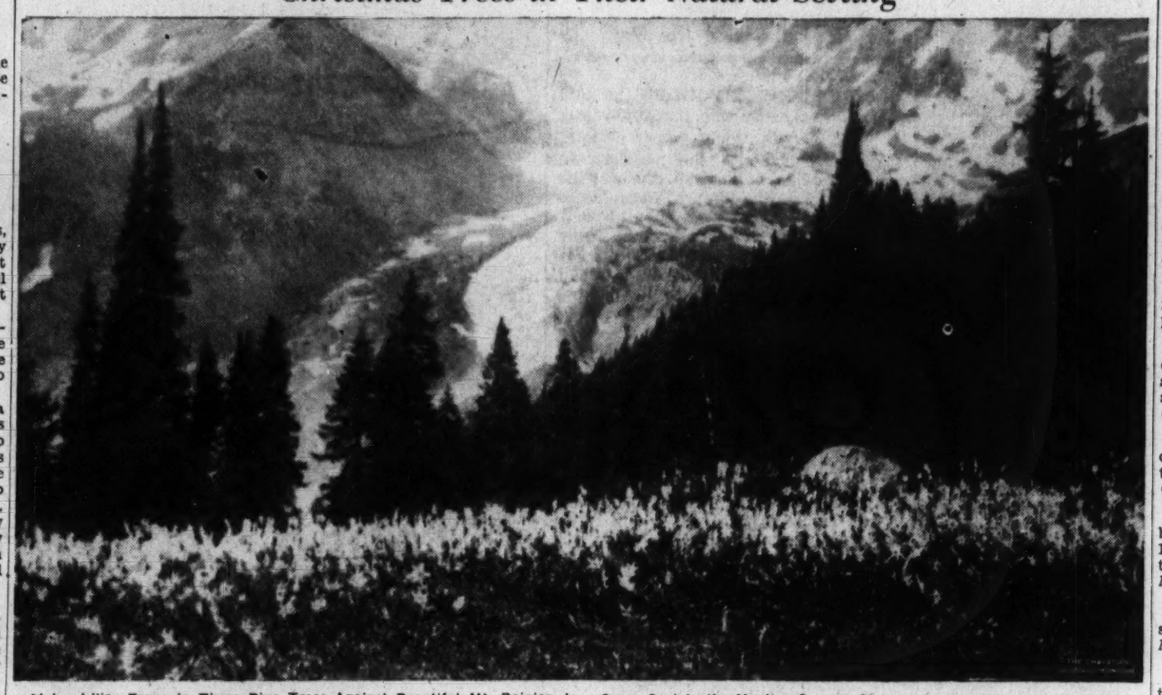
Solitude in the presence of natural beauty and grandeur is the cradle of thoughts and aspirations which are not only good for the individual, but which society could ill do without.—*John Stuart Mill.*

Forgive

Why should Punishment weave the
Veil with Iron Wheels of War
When Forgiveness might it weave
with
Wings of Cherubim.

—*Blake.*

Christmas Trees in Their Natural Setting



Alpine Lilies Fence In These Pine Trees Against Beautiful Mt. Rainier, In a Scene Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by A. E. Rutenbeck, Milwaukee.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Chimney Sweep

ABOUT seven years ago someone settled in our community who had a new idea about cleaning chimneys. Though 13 others were in the same line of work here, he thought his plan was superior.

So he went from door to door, offering to clean chimneys with a vacuum cleaner—with no fuss and no muss for the housewife. He designed his own type of vacuum cleaning machine, using a one-horse power motor for big chimneys and a one-half horse power for smaller chimneys. The vacuum bag is made of two thicknesses of the best linen or sheeting he can buy, covered with another air-tight bag of heavy autotop material. At the end of the bag a pad of oiled steel wool filters the air that escapes.

He carries his own papers along, so there is nothing for the housewife to be concerned about. He also designed and made his own special brushes for scraping down the soot from the top, to be sucked in by the vacuum cleaner at the bottom in the room.

He has been so busy in the last few months that he has had to turn down work.—L. R. A.

What They Say

Warfare

"When men learn the lesson of being content with what they have, and less satisfied with incorrect valuation standards, then will the warfare cease reaching beyond our own dooryard."—*Claudia C. Sample.*

"Thank You"

"Much has been written about those three little words, 'I love you'; but there are no sweeter words, when sincerely spoken, and none more heart-warming than, 'I thank you.'"—*Minnie L. Southard.*

Gloom Chasers

"Americans will never submit to dictators, because they like humor. Dictators always express gloom."—*Emil Ludwig.*

In Lighter Vein

Patience

An old country couple, having their first bus ride in London, became rather uneasy on hearing the conductor call out St. James and then St. John. The old chap grew very fidgety, saying to his wife, "Isn't it time we got out, dear?"

"Don't show your ignorance, Harry," she said. "Wait till yer name's called."—*Pearson's.*

Free in Prison

A certain celebrity always wears his hair very long. One day his wife who is a neat person, said to him in exasperation:

"When are you going to get your hair cut?"

"Oh," he replied, airily, "when I get time, my dear."

"In that case," she said, "they'll do it free."—*El Paso World News.*

Says He!

It's glad I am that I'm a man
And can wear nice warm clothes—
And never have to paint my lips
Nor powder my poor nose.

—*Buffalo News.*

Says She!

And it's glad I am I'm not a man—
I could almost shout and holler!
We may dress light, whate'er the
night,
But we're spared your old stiff
collar!

Common Kind

A lady stopped at the clock counter. "I want an alarm clock, please," she said. "One that will rouse the maid without waking the whole family."

"Sorry, madam," replied the salesman. "I'm afraid we only stock the ordinary kind, which rouses the whole family without waking the maid."—*El Paso World News.*

Sh-h!

"We were slowly starving," said the great explorer, at the boarding-house table, "but we cut up our boots and made soup of them."

"Sh-h-h! Not so loud," exclaimed a fellow-boarder. "The landlady might hear you." — *Eagle Lake* (Texas) *Headlight.*

Hm-m!

A western bookseller wrote to a Chicago firm asking for a dozen copies of Canon Farrar's "Seeker After God."

He received this reply by wire: "No seekers after God in Chicago or New York. Try Philadelphia."—*Eagle Lake* (Texas) *Headlight.*

Clever of Them!

Teacher: Johnny, what do you consider the greatest accomplishment of the ancient Romans?"

Johnny: "Speaking Latin." — *American Girl.*

"Who's good at noodles?" —Life

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Voting

Question: At a recent election a controversy arose over the interpretation of the following bylaw:

Section 5. Election of Directors

Each member present shall vote on a single ballot for the whole number of directors to be elected. Those receiving a majority vote shall be declared elected, the remaining names read and the election continued in accordance with the procedure of Section 4 until the full number have been elected.

The clause in Section 4 to which this refers is, "Voting shall continue in like manner until an election results." In this instance the first ballot should contain seven names. Some held that a ballot containing fewer than seven names was invalid because of disturbing the percentage. However, they held that if a ballot contained seven names, even though one or more were ineligible, that ballot was valid.

Also please explain what constitutes a "majority vote" in this instance; is it based on the number of ballots cast or on the number of ballots containing the full number of names?

Answer: The phrase "whole number of directors" would make it appear that the first ballot should contain seven names, and succeeding ballots should contain whatever number remains to be elected. Under the rule described, if a ballot contains fewer than the required number, it would be illegal. This would be true also of a ballot that contained seven names, some of which were either ineligible, or so written that the intention of the voter could not be determined.

Illegal ballots are counted in determining the result. A majority is a majority of all ballots, both legal and illegal. Only blanks are not counted. The reason for this is that persons casting illegal ballots are nevertheless voting, whereas those dropping in blank pieces of paper are not voting.

Guess Again

5

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Is the Acropolis in Rome? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Is Baffin Bay really a "bay"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. Does any one of the following definitions properly define "caravansary": a small ship; cooking seeds; company of merchants? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Is one of the following words misspelled: consensus, guttural, cupola? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. "All subscribers do not read every issue of the paper." From the standpoint of good English and sense, is this sentence correct? (*Yes..... No.....*)
6. Does the easternmost portion of South America lie farther east than the southern tip of Greenland? (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. If you were looking for the book of Esther, and you opened your Bible at Nehemiah, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. Will table salt cause black specks to form on silver? (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. Was it Cleopatra about whom this was said: "Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. Did Shakespeare write "Anthony and Cleopatra"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

Daily Anecdote

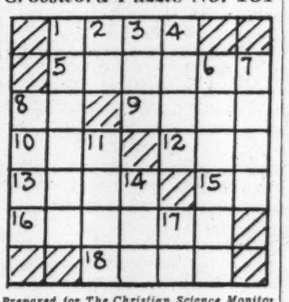
Music and Talk

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AN INTERESTING anecdote is told of Arcangelo Corelli, one of the early founders of the modern art of violin playing. While famed as a teacher, he was also a finished performer. A man mild in manner, he believed a certain amount of respect was due his skill.

On one occasion he was playing a solo at the home of Cardinal Ottoboni, who was one of his greatest patrons and friends. During its rendition, the cardinal and one of the guests became engrossed in conversation. Corelli ceased playing and laid down his instrument. Upon being asked the reason he softly said: "I feared the music was interrupting their conversation."

Crossword Puzzle No. 181



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Reclines
5. Mohammedan princes
8. Printer's measure
9. Stride
10. Textile fabric
12. Winglike part
13. Wild ox
15. Preposition
16. Robs
18. Face

Down

1. Regret
2. Part of "to be"
3. Affirmative
4. Bristle
6. Re-register
7. Reach across
8. Epochs
11. Versifier
14. River in Switzerland
17. Behold

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Repayment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

AS THE janitor told it, it began like an ordinary sordid tale of want and desperation. Rabbits kept in an unused garage at the rear of the apartment houses were disappearing one or two at a time. With a little quiet work, the matter was cleared up: An unemployed man from a near-by slum section of the city was apprehended; but he told a tale of dire poverty and of illness in the home.

Instead of taking him to court, the janitor decided to investigate the man's story. He found a house bare of everything except the merest essentials, the wife incapacitated, and on the stove a pan containing what was left of a rabbit stew.

The janitor proceeded to interest tenants of the apartments in the case. Some of them were social workers, who obtained aid for the family from the over-burdened public charity organizations; and in a short time, work was provided for the husband.

And this is the best part of it. Said the janitor, "I can't tell you how many times that man has come and rung my doorbell since he got work, with money in his hand to pay for the rabbits. I can't tell you how many times!"

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATTIE

Old Testament

No. 31

D. From Death of Joshua to Call of Saul (cont'd)

2. The Fifteen Judges (cont'd)

Land rested 40 years, 8:28

Abimelech, the sixth judge, for 3 years foments war, Judges ch. 9

Slays 70 of his brethren and usurps the judgeship around Sechem

Tola judges for 23 years, seventh judge, 10:1-2

Jair, eighth judge, for 22 years, 10:3-4

Fifth servitude—subject to Ammon for 18 years, delivered by *Jephthah*, the ninth judge.

His vow. His daughter sacrificed, 10:6 to 11:40

Intertribal war; 42,000 Ephraimites slain at the Fords of the Jordan

Jephthah judges Israel 6 years, 12:1-7

Ibzan, tenth judge, 7 years; *Elon*, eleventh judge for 10 years; *Abdon*, twelfth judge, 8 years, 12:8-15

Eli, high priest and probably thirteenth judge

Samuel born, I Sam. 1:1-28; Hannah, mother of Samuel, prays, 2:1-11

Sons of Eli profane the tabernacle service, 2:12-17, 22-25

Prophecy of the death of Hophni and Phinehas, Eli's sons, in one day and forfeiture of the priesthood, 2:27-36

(To Be Continued Daily)

Brevities

Memphis Commercial Appeal: We know the name of the inventor of the steam calliope, but we see no use in mentioning it and inflaming the populace against any innocent descendants he may have.

Punch: One of the objects of the Poet Laureate League, which has been formed in America, is to secure justice for poets. We can only hope that it will be tempered with mercy.

St. Louis Star-Times: If you can't breakfast in bed, you can get the same effect by dropping toast crumbs down the back of your neck.

Grand Rapids Press: What business needs is more orders from customers and fewer from the Government.

The Way of Growth

NOT the truth of which one supposes himself possessed, but the effort he has made to arrive at truth, makes the worth of the man. For not by the possession, but by the investigation, of truth are his powers expanded. Possession makes us easy, indolent, proud. If God held all truth shut in His right hand, and in his left nothing but the ever-restless instinct for truth, and should say to me, Choose! I should bow humbly to His left hand, and say, "Father, give."—*Lessing.*

Guess Again Answers (5)

1. No, in Athens.
2. No. A bay is a small gulf. But Baffin Bay is a huge strait—even a sea.
3. No. A "caravansary" is an inn frequented by caravan parties.
4. No.
5. No. Recast to "Not all subscribers read . . ."
6. Yes.
7. Yes.
8. Yes, due to chemical action. The specks may be removed by a cream polish.
9. Yes, in Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra."
10. No. See preceding answer.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Merry Christmas, One and All*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Welcome Sign*

By CARMACK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Escape From America

AMERICA'S first family cannot live in America! The Lindberghs have fled for freedom—for privacy and security—to England. The fact belittles comment. The shock should do more than any preachment to rouse Americans to remove the causes of such a national disgrace. But it may be useful to examine the causes.

What will Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh find in England that their own country has not given them? Privacy and security. And this newspaper is convinced that privacy is the main object. For the insecurity they have felt has resulted chiefly from lack of privacy, from a refusal of a prying press and a sensation-fed public to let them hide themselves and their little son in normal, useful living.

It may be said that publicity made Lindbergh. But is that true? The fame of his Paris flight may have opened some opportunities. But the flight was made, the character was built, before the publicity began. And the steady accomplishments of the man since have largely come in spite of the hindrance and hounding. Anyone who remembers the efforts the flier made from the first to escape, anyone who recalls the persecution and tragedy that have followed inexcusable intrusions into every intimacy of his life, anyone who thinks for a moment of the new ordeal to be faced as time and tension shorten around the slayer of his first child, will realize that this flight is more for freedom than for safety.

America has many virtues—some of the best are reflected in the achievements of the Lindberghs—but freedom from publicity it does not enjoy. That privacy is still possible in England. There a man's home is still his castle. Privacy is a cherished privilege, demanded and conceded. Even royalty can obtain it. In public schools and colleges in England today can be found princes permitted to go their way in democratic obscurity. Not only does England afford freedom from kidnapers, with a record of no abductions for money in recent times; she offers a far greater freedom from a Peeping Tom press than Americans have yet hoped for.

Newspapers more than kidnapers have exiled the Lindberghs. Kidnapers could be guarded against, but picture snatchers never. Crank letters could be headed off, but not the tabloids. Escape from criminals and cranks would have been far easier had there been any escape from the yellow press. Time after time pitiless publicity fastened the attention of harpies on the hero's home and brought new waves of threats. After the sacrifice of one baby, Colonel Lindbergh pleaded for release from this persecution. His plea was disregarded. Now he has gone into exile to obtain freedom from a press that has abused its freedom.

The New York Times in its copyrighted story tells of a recent incident. Three-year-old Jon Lindbergh was being taken home from school when a car full of men forced the Lindbergh car to the curb. Then, "A teacher accompanying the little lad clutched him tightly. Suddenly cameras were thrust into the child's face and clicked. Then the visitors jumped into their machine and sped away, leaving a badly frightened teacher and little boy." After that Jon went no more to school. After that the decision was made to flee to England. Now the story of the escape is embellished in the Boston American with an "exclusive" picture of a frightened baby in an automobile.

Will this exile awaken America to insure freedom from such tyranny?

Storm Over China

WHAT is happening in North China is hidden in a dense fog of comings and goings. But the central fact in the confused situation is assuming more and more outline. Japan is intent on detaching from China the immense and populous area of North China between the Great Wall and the Yellow River. The clumsy fiction of an autonomy movement is scarcely worth mention. When one Chinese balks at the job assigned to him by the Japanese military, another puppet is put in his place, helped by the presence of Japanese soldiery.

Strategically the motive is plain enough. Japan requires the control of northern China and its railroads in case of a Soviet attack from Chinese Turkestan, or Sinkiang, in China's far northwest. Little has been heard of Soviet threats on this weakened periphery of China. They are farther removed from the world's sight than Japanese aggressions on the Chinese littoral. But they are none the less violative of Chinese administrative, if not territorial, sovereignty. In Outer Mongolia, once as much a part of China as Manchuria, the Soviet has long held sway. Farther west and south, in Chinese Turkestan, the Soviet influence is now paramount. Thus Moscow has penetrated arc-like around northern China in preparation for the "reckoning" with Japan. Over China's prostrate body the Japanese are advancing to meet the danger.

Lord Salisbury once said that, if the military were in charge of a country's policy, they would fortify the moon. Having sealed up Manchuria, the military in Japan now intend to do the same in North China. The action will bring the two powers within hailing distance over a front with almost continental extension.

There is also an economic motive back of Japanese designs upon North China. The Far Eastern Survey quotes the *Asahi* as saying "the fundamental policy of the Foreign Office for Sino-Japanese economic adjustment has for its keynote the co-operation between industrial Japan and agricultural China."

"Co-operation" in this connection is perhaps as much what Bentham would have called an impostor word as "autonomy." One of Japan's economic aims is to convert large regions of North China into a huge cotton plantation. While we may condemn the imperialism of the Japanese method, we must not forget that the pathological nationalism of other countries has persuaded economic Japan more or less to line up with military Japan.

The actions of the Japanese in North China are earning for Nippon the world's condemnation. Some of them are shocking. Silver has been under embargo in China for the last twelve months. But the Chinese writ in North China has long been frustrated by the Japanese. Silver has been smuggled out by Koreans, who are Japanese subjects. It is paid for in narcotics. This is the story reported from the spot in the current issue of the London Chamber of Commerce Journal. "Many instances have been reported," says the report, "of the smugglers handling Chinese officials who interfered with their movements very roughly. Redress in Japanese courts is apparently unobtainable." It is all very unedifying, and, if the reaction upon world opinion is apparently of no account to the Japanese military, the result in creating a sullenly hostile population in China may yet prove a boomerang. The strategists in Japan ought to ponder this in their plans for any supposedly "inevitable" war with Russia.

Reform Begins at Home

OPPORTUNITY for reform is outstripping achievement in United States governmental services. The encouraging pronouncements of President Roosevelt on the need of extending and tightening the merit system of appointing Government employees seem like echoes in a distant past. But recommendations which the Civil Service Commission was making long ago are still apropos, and are made again in its annual report.

These call for the placing of first, second and third class postmasterships and other nonpolicy-forming positions under the competitive civil service ruling. The number of these positions has multiplied under the present Administration as at no other time since the World War. In so far as many of these posts are temporary, figures may perhaps exaggerate the opportunities for valuable extension of the civil service. But some of them now promise to become permanent, and these, the commission rightly urges, should be covered by extension of civil service laws as soon as the offices become fixed in the scheme of national government.

One of the most glaring inconsistencies in the New Deal has been the attempt to impose tremendous reforms on industry and agriculture while harboring a spoils system whose need for reform has been even longer recognized. No President has ever achieved all the reforms for which he hoped in the Government service. But under few administrations has practice more obviously failed to keep step with presidential precepts than at present.

Yet no other peacetime administration has shouldered quite the responsibility for actual steps toward reform that are implied in the stupendous enlargement of government activities under the New Deal. The report of the Civil Service Commission becomes the more important as the possibility of abuse of political power increases. Against such abuse an extended and strengthened civil service is an urgently needed bulwark.

Scoring on Shakespeare

ERUDITE treatises have piled up to prove that Hamlet was a puzzle. Acutely temperamental, some contend. Freudians credit him with a complex. Others feel that the gloomy Prince of Denmark was just a bit—er, eccentric.

Anyway, it remained for a group of women in Virginia to tell the world that Hamlet was quite wrong when he soliloquized that "the play's the thing." Recently some Fredericksburg clubwomen purposed production of a play in the interest of a charitable institution. Until one of them mentioned that there were persons who didn't care for plays.

In a flash of truly feminine intuition the ladies of Virginia unanimously agreed the play was not the thing. Thereupon, records the Associated Press, they decided to sell the tickets and omit the play. The Virginian plan was, from all accounts, and speaking in the vernacular, a regular "hit." Everybody was happy. The purchasers of tickets felt a glow of satisfaction that their co-operation had been counted on to give to a worthy cause without the necessity of a "bait," the institution got all the proceeds without deductions for "expenses," and the clubwomen learned that pursestrings could be unloosened for sweet charity's sake alone. In this Solomon-like decision resides a genial hint to sponsors of many church bazaars and charity balls. *Verbum sap.*

Record of a Liberal

Book News of the Day

MARY HEATON VORSE is the kind of journalist who, if sent to report a parade, would sooner or later start marching with the paraders. In other words, she is partisan. She is at the opposite pole from Walter Duranty, who always stayed grimly on the sidewalk, pencil in hand. In A FOOTNOTE TO FOLLY (New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $3) Mrs. Vorse carries the reader through thirty-one years of reminiscent contact with the liberal and labor movements of many nations.

Paradoxically, Mrs. Vorse was reared in a home where the word Socialism was never mentioned. She was closer by antecedents to the Genteel Tradition and the Atlantic Monthly of Thomas Bailey Aldrich's time than she was to "Big Bill" Haywood and the I. W. W., of whom she became a sympathetic ally. She explains her life's allegiance to the liberal cause by the fact that she became angry in early life to see children "die needlessly."

So she became a writer. Her assignments and her extracurricular partisanship swept her always breathlessly indignant or enraptured through many stirring scenes—through the Lawrence textile strike; to the Women's Peace Conference in Holland at the outbreak of the war; to Germany to see war turn the people she had known into strangers; to Switzerland to wrest lisping interviews from child refugees; to Mesaba Range where murder went unpunished; to Russia where famine caused by an international blockade did hideous things to the children, and to Vienna where another blockade got the women and children first.

At all times Mrs. Vorse is more the author than the reporter. Hers is not the reporter's one-dimensional world of denatured facts. In Lawrence she must note the singing strikers. In Mesaba Range she observed that the sawmill stood atop a hill like a strange cathedral. In Venice she went to labor meetings in gondolas.

But her partisanship tricked her into an almost ingenuous overstatement when she wrote of the Lawrence strike:

"On one side the workers, simple, kind and transformed with the faith that the realization of solidarity gave them, on the other the greed of the employers, who roused up gangs against the workers and who paid to have dynamite planted for the purpose of blackening the workers' cause."

She might have given the employers credit, at least, for a little rugged self-deception.

Yet she was seeing clearly when she contended that man could create a beautiful world if he would work as hard at perfecting people as at making profits. Her conclusions are negligible, for her book is not an intellectual argument, but a singular filling in of the faceless labor movement with its setting, its faith, its sacrifices, its people and especially its children. R. M. B.

Something to Think About

An Island Cathedral

"WHAT do you do in places like Iona?" a dweller in that tiny island off the west coast of Scotland was once asked.

"We generally don't," came the reply.

Yet to the casual visitor, Iona, in the summer at least, presents an appearance of bustling activity. To be sure, many of the things that take up the time of inhabitants of more sophisticated places cannot be done in Iona. There is no cinema on Iona. Its population of just over 200 never hears the gentle voice of Mr. George Arliss; it knows nothing of the engaging fooleries of Mr. Jack Hulbert, and on that lonely shore Mr. Charles Chaplin is only a name.

It boasts no telephone. That time-saving invention which enables a subscriber so agreeably to spend a morning ringing up a friend who lives just round the corner has not yet penetrated to this pleasant, smiling island of silver sands gleaming in the sunlight a score of miles or so from the Scottish mainland. Nor are there any motorcars in Iona. They would, in fact, not be of much use on an island which has only one road, and measures three miles by a half.

* * *

If there are things you cannot do on Iona, there are also things which no one on Iona wants to do. One of these might be commended to the notice of larger communities. Neither of the two inns on the island sells intoxicating liquors, for the very sufficient reason that none of the inhabitants wants to drink them. Some time ago Iona decided that it would go dry. The decision has turned out to be a very great success.

Once a day during summer the steamer comes in from Oban, famous seaside town on the Scottish west coast. There is no real harbor at Iona, and the vessel of some 600 tons or so anchors about half a mile from the shore. Passengers who wish to land gingerly climb down the ship side into a tiny motorboat. A small jetty stands out to sea, and one is wise not to jump too hastily to land, for the rough stones are covered with slippery seaweed.

* * *

The coming of the ship from Oban furnishes the dwellers in Iona with one of their principal excitements. A score or more of them were sunning themselves on the shore, greeting us with pleasant smiles. The boatmen impart an air of activity to the scene, with their frequent trips back and forth between the island and the anchored ship.

If there is not a great deal to do on Iona, the Cathedral shows that it is a place where they get things done. Standing on a high piece of ground that looks out to sea, the Cathedral is approached by a broad, white, winding, stony track which finds its other terminus at the jetty. At one end is the tiny village post-office selling picture post cards. At the next corner is the small shop where the visitor may buy reproductions of archaeological remains discovered on the island, and at the next bend a Highland piper tries, not with conspicuous success, to charm with music the savage breasts of visitors.

* * *

Modern tourists, one remembers, were preceded by Dr. Samuel Johnson. When Johnson made his famous journey to the Hebrides in 1773 he stayed awhile in Iona, and visited the Cathedral, built in the thirteenth century. The floor of the church was then covered with rubbish, and the eminent doctor got his boots disfigured with mud. He found it quite impossible to decipher the almost obliterated inscriptions. Today all that is changed. Through the generosity of the Duke of Argyll, this superb church is now completely restored. There is not a chink in the whole building that should not be there. The floor is smooth and clean.

The entire island of Iona is inseparably linked with memories of Saint Columba, and the dovelike gentleness and kindly feeling associated with such a name is interpreted in the Duke of Argyll's regulations concerning the use of the Cathedral. It is left in the care of the Church of Scotland, but is not confined to any one religious community. Governed with remarkable tolerance, it is perhaps the only famous church in Great Britain which allows itself to be used by any religious organization wishing to hold a service within its historic walls. In the last twenty years, more than eighty separate churches, it is said, have availed themselves of this privilege. H. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

Housecleaning Long Delayed

By Frank L. Perrin

RECENT disclosures in Missouri indicate that the Bar Association of that State has construed seriously the admonition of the American Bar Association that lawyers' associations in the United States no longer postpone the purging process long overdue. The State Supreme Court, sitting in Jefferson City, the capital, at a hearing held a week or more ago, granted a motion made by the state association officials urging that resignations offered by a dozen or more members of the bar be construed as automatically disbarring those thus proffering them. By their own voluntary action each had confessed to unprofessional practices.

It is worthy of special consideration in a study of the Missouri cases that the lawyers who have been deprived of the privilege of practicing their profession or of holding themselves out as counselors or legal advisers, were men who for years had enjoyed the confidence of their neighbors and, generally speaking, the esteem of their professional brethren of bench and bar. They were not of the "outer fringe" found in the larger cities, both east and west. They were not fledglings struggling to survive by hook or crook until prosperity should make it possible for them to observe the code of ethics prescribed. Most, if not all, of those confessing unprofessional conduct must have realized, long ago, the possibility of being called upon to pay the penalty which has been finally imposed.

* * *

It has been interesting, during the last few years, to observe, from the side lines, the tactics of those who have, by force of circumstances, been compelled to perform under the searching spotlight of revealing publicity. These seem to have been divided, naturally enough, into two classes. On one side have been the bankers and financiers, custodians and advisers in conserving or attempting to rehabilitate the remnants of fortunes, large and small, which survived the unhappy event which all of us are now trying to forget. On the other side have been the lawyers and public prosecutors, all quite naturally posing as protectors of those who might, unhappily, become the victims or the dupes of some culprit's financial strategy or dishonesty.

Probably we have all observed how frequently, and often to our surprise, the ambitiously virtuous and unselfish lawyers have pointed the finger of suspicion at the banker, and how often the accused bankers have been convicted and punished for indulging in practices which, in normal times and under ordinary circumstances, would have gone unchallenged. Of course, in perhaps every case, there had been technical guilt. Juries do not otherwise convict or judges accept verdicts. But there is little doubt that in some jurisdictions, both state and federal, there has existed a mass hysteria, just as in times of war or panic, when the public demands a sacrifice. I do not mean by this that individual transgression should be condoned or that premeditated breaches of trust, whether public or private, should be too generously excused. Yet I have deplored, in some cases, the attitude of self-righteousness assumed by prosecutors, and even by courts, in adhering somewhat too strictly to the letter of the law in dealing with neighbors who have erred technically rather than with malicious or dishonest intent.

* * *

At a meeting of the American Bar Association a year or more ago, I discussed with a veteran lawyer whom I had known well in years past, the vulnerability of the bar and the absolute need of undertaking just such a process of purification and housecleaning as is now going on in Missouri and, in some degree, in other states. It was suggested then that if the tables were turned and bankers became prosecutors, many lawyers would be haled before the tribunal of public opinion and be made to appear at as great a disadvantage as that in which many bankers had been placed by their persecutors and prosecutors.

And so it is encouraging, and an indication of moral awakening, that in the cities and states, individually, this purging process has been undertaken by the individual units composing the national organization of lawyers. The necessary processes by which the end sought may be gained cannot be initiated or pursued by the larger or parent body. But it can be realized if those who are aware of the necessity have the courage to take the initiative, in their own counties, cities and states, in disclosing those unethical and dishonest practices of which they are aware. An indulgent but somewhat impatient public stands expectantly along the sidelines.

The Wide Horizon

Despotism Disguised

By Lothrop Stoddard

IT IS often asserted that this is an era of dictators. Long before Mussolini, Hitler, and Stalin had been even heard of, a spare, wiry mountaineer with an eagle glance, an iron will, and a tiger's stroke ruled the Caribbean land of Venezuela. War and revolution, stock-market crashes and economic depressions, managed currencies and tariff manias, might sweep the world like besoms of wrath. Yet they steered clear of Venezuela. There, peace and order were upheld, business thrived, taxes fell, the national debt vanished. And all this was unquestionably due to the shrewdness and the firm hand of Venezuela's Juan Vicente Gomez.

For twenty-seven years this extraordinary man not only ruled Venezuela; he *was* Venezuela. During his perennial dictatorship, Gomez transformed his country almost beyond recognition, raising it from an abyss of misery to a high plateau of stable prosperity. It was distinctly a one-man job. Gomez was undoubtedly a despot. Yet he was a benevolent despot, with a sincere love for his country and a genuine desire for the material well-being of his people. Gomez was no angel of light; he had most emphatically a dark side. But, to one who achieved so greatly, much may be pardoned.

When General Gomez grasped supreme power away back in the year 1908, Venezuela had touched its lowest depth. For more than a century the unhappy land had been scourged with perennial revolution punctuated by brief intervals of brutal tyranny. Like the incident described in Holy Writ, Venezuela's annals were "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

* * *

For some years before Gomez's advent to power, Venezuela had groaned under a half-mad tyrant named Cipriano Castro. A swart, hairy little man from the Andean highlands, Castro was a genius in guerrilla warfare who overthrew the previous tyrant and installed himself in Caracas, the capital, backed by a cowboy horde.

Hardly more than a savage, Castro's ferocious temper and monstrous vanity made him delight in browbeating and insulting everybody—especially foreigners. This last foible got him in very hot water. Diplomatic relations were broken wholesale, irate little Holland sank his tin-pot navy, several European powers blockaded the coast, and only the shield of the Monroe Doctrine saved him from still more drastic measures. Physical misfortune impelled Castro to seek relief in Europe. During his enforced absence, Castro appointed his ablest lieutenant to run things for him. And that chosen proxy was named Juan Vicente Gomez.

Though Gomez had kept discreetly out of the limelight, he had long been Castro's closest supporter. Both men came from the same upland province, though Gomez was of much better stock. The son of a well-to-do rancher, he grew up in crude but comfortable circumstances. Castro highly valued Gomez's shrewd judgment and eventually made him Vice-President. But the brutal dictator made the fatal mistake of bullying Gomez as he did everyone, so his chief henchman nursed a rankling grievance. Also, he felt that Castro was insane. Therefore, once Castro was well out of the country, Gomez made his own revolution—a very tame affair because all Venezuela was so tired of Castro and shouted itself hoarse with *Vivas!* that the dreaded tyrant would not return.

* * *

The new President had a big salvage job on his hands. Venezuela was looted, bankrupt, a veritable pariah among the nations. Brigandage was rife in the provinces while foreigners shunned the country. However, Gomez went to work with such amazing energy that he soon bettered the whole situation. Big foreign loans, repudiated by Castro, were rehonored. Foreign capital was invited in under assurance of fair treatment. This made possible the rapid development of rich oil fields yielding ample revenues which filled the Treasury. Those revenues were spent on the public services. Gomez's outstanding achievement was road-building. A network of splendid highways presently reached the most distant provinces. Besides their economic benefits, these highways spelled the doom of brigandage and lessened the danger of revolution, since Gomez's efficient, loyal army could crush any revolt before it got fairly started.

Thus, backed by a well-paid professional army and surrounded by a host of spies and informers, the dictator kept his iron grip despite advanced infirmity. Secluded on his country estate far from the capital, Gomez led the simple country life most congenial to him. His habits remained those of the Andean ranchman. Temperate, even abstemious, he ate only the plainest food, avoided liquor and tobacco, went to bed early and rose with the sun. Though he amassed a great fortune, his strictly personal expenditures probably did not average $5000 a year.

Gomez's supporters called him *El Benemerito*—the well-merited father of his country. On the other hand, his opponents condemned him as a tyrant and execrate his memory. Meanwhile, Venezuela leaves his guiding hands richer, more prosperous, and with better order and security than it had ever known. Will that endure, now that the strong hand is no longer there? Time alone can tell.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Drawn by Robert Blattner

Japan's Imperial Boomerang

By Sydney Greenbie

As THE CHINA CLIPPER SWEPT into Manila from San Francisco, 8000 miles away, after 60 hours of flying, 10,000 Japanese soldiers moved down on Peiping from Japan, only two days' journey away. The American airship arrived in the Philippines just short of 40 years after the United States took possession, to find the Islands launched on a career of independence: the Japanese soldiers reached North China after 40 years of penetration, prepared to impose further subjection on a free people. How long before Japan will make her exit from China as America did from the Philippines? The answer is writ in the law of industrial expansion, and that law says industrial aggression is doomed.

For 18 years I have been opposed to the penetration of China by Japan. I now make an about-face and declare it my honest conviction that the sooner Japan conquers the whole of China, the sooner will China regain her freedom and become an asset to civilization instead of a liability. This is not repeating the platitude about China swallowing up her conquerors. China's digestion has rebelled. There is no evidence that the Briton, Frenchman, American or Japanese is being absorbed. But there is evidence that China is going the way of all modern nations—she is rearing a mechanized structure no outside power will be able to control.

Hitherto, China has had so many different ways of becoming industrialized proffered her by foreign powers who have not been able to agree among themselves, that Japan has been able to encroach on China piece by piece. This lack of unity has been China's salvation during her transition period. It has blocked Japan from swallowing China when China was confused. The era of bewilderment being somewhat on the wane, the further Japan goes in laying railroads, developing resources, the more certain is the true growth of China to be. Without being aware of it, Japan is herself still too young an industrial power to see whither her expansion is leading. She may soon have to regurgitate. The new industrialism since the World War is an entirely different kind of industrialism from its nineteenth-century forebear.

The so-called Open Door in China meant hitherto a free chance for all to sell their surpluses to the Chinese. It also meant an opportunity to lend money, to develop railroads and mines. While, for a time, foreign competition for these opportunities was an advantage, it led to struggles that impeded China's progress. For example, though a railroad was needed in another part of Manchuria, the Japanese prevented it, because another power would in that way drain, through parallel lines, the revenue she sought. Yet China needs railroads everywhere above all other projects. The sooner some power is able to co-ordinate these plans, the sooner will China's industrial life begin to flow freely.

That industrial life has until now been concentrated in a few spots around the outer fringe of the continent where foreign powers are in control. Yet, in spite of the lack of railroads, the infiltration of industrial methods and the application of machine power to man power has gone on healthfully. The friction that is arising between Japan and China is due largely to the fact that China is becoming industrially more and more independent.

A few examples will suffice. Calcium carbonate sup-

BUILDING THE NEW EMPIRE © Wide World Photos

In Hsinking, Capital of Manchoukuo, Great Buildings Have Risen, With Architects, Engineers and Laborers Joining Businessmen, Farmers and Soldiers in Vast Enterprises. Yet Japan's Imperialism May Be Merely Creating Industrial Rivals for Japan.

plies formerly came almost entirely from Japan, but are being gradually displaced by Chinese products, with three factories making calcium compounds in Shanghai. Buttons made of fruit stones were formerly imported in considerable quantities from Japan. Of late, Chinese manufacturers have begun to appear on the market and are gradually displacing the Japanese product, although Japan still leads in this production. Chinese-made toweling machines are replacing Japanese machines and toweling, until recently in the ascendancy. Rubber manufacture started in China in 1917, but failed. A Japanese plant was organized and failed. Now the largest concern is Chinese, and since the occupation of Manchuria in 1931, the Chinese are making their own products and cheaper at that.

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Prior to 1932, the Japanese dominated in leather goods, but, while the Italians have stolen a march on them, the Chinese are encroaching on it. Soaps, toilet articles, improved by competition and development from abroad, are now being made by the Chinese. Ninety per cent of the steel used in machine manufacture in China is still imported from the United States, Germany, Great Britain and Austria, but 10 per cent is supplied by various local iron works. A large quantity of stationery supplies came from Japan, but now more of it is being developed by the home market. Tinplate practically all came from Japan until the Manchurian trouble. The market for parasols in Changsha is completely replaced by native makes, and is even going abroad to Japan itself.

Glass plate and glassware, formerly almost monopolized by Japanese in Changsha, are being steadily pushed to the background by local products. Ten years ago, tooth powders used in China came almost entirely from Japan, but the impetus to the development of home industries is bringing them into dominance and even pushing American products out. Even *gourmet* powder used in cooking, discovered by a German and popularized by a Japanese, has been superseded by a Chinese make, revolutionizing the Chinese art of cooking. Supplies for making enamelware originally came from Japan, and factories were established by Japanese. Subsequently, Chinese, after working for the Japanese, established their own factory and, no longer requiring foreign technical advice, are making their own. Prior to 1920, Chinese annually imported more than $3,000,000 worth of washbasins, bowls, cups and food containers from abroad—that is, from Japan. Since 1920, the domestic product from the inner provinces is displacing the outer market.

It is obvious that under foreign, mainly Japanese, tutelage China is taking hold of her industries successfully. In none was this more evident than in the textile industry. While the silk industry, once the glory of China, has been frightfully demoralized by foreign competition, cotton textiles have developed successfully. Machinery from America has been imported, but the Chinese are making machines themselves, and running the mills, yet China did not use the cotton gin until forty years ago when it was first imported from Japan. Prosperity blessed the industry during the World War. In Shanghai arose 16 Chinese mills, in Kiangsu province, 35; and all over China, 84; as against 41 Japanese mills and three British. This was in the face of protection of foreign mills and cottons by treaty stipulations. Slowly the Japanese had been monopolizing the market, but with British and American spindles, and Japanese looms, the Chinese overtook them. Most important, even the foreign mills were being manned by Chinese, thus training natives and spreading Chinese textile self-sufficiency. While the Chinese cottons are inferior, they are cheaper and more acceptable to the native market.

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It is generally conceded to be only a matter of time before the importation of cottons made in Japan will go the way of American and British cottons so far as the Chinese market is concerned. It is "feared" that there is little doubt of the eventual outcome. As the Japanese supplant the European, so the Chinese will supplant the Japanese market. The Japanese improved the quality of shirtings to compete with the Chinese, but experienced severe competition just the same, while in sheetings Japan has been forced to seek markets in the Near East. By 1925, European firms were preparing to discontinue the piece goods business. Likewise, in rayon lace, machinery imported from Japan was pitting Chinese products against Japanese. In 1925, the president of the Japanese Cotton Company made a trip through the industrial centers of China and reported in glowing terms the extension of milling operations. The mills, he said, were simply making money right and left, and "It is no longer an illusion to expect to see China supply her own demand for cotton yarn and piece goods with the products of her own mills."

* * *

With this in mind, one can more easily understand the fury that seized the Japanese in 1931 when they pounced upon Shanghai and ruthlessly destroyed mills, tea and tobacco factories in the Chinese district of Chapei. Japan was supplying China with goods cheaper than the Europeans could, but this only speeded up the day of reckoning, when China would make her own. It was not mere boycotting Japan objected to. It was industrialization that was supplanting Japan that infuriated her.

Thus Japanese industrial aggression, like all similar developments, is doomed. Hence, the sooner a single country, like Japan, is given full freedom to expand toward China, the sooner MUST China become free. One must not assume that these few simple examples of China's industrialization are weighty enough to prove that Japan is entitled to a free hand in China. They merely indicate tendencies inherent in postwar industrial expansion. In view of Japan's most recent amputation of possibly 125,000,000 Chinese from their republic, in view of the world's obvious impotence to check Japan's advances, the thread of hope one sees in this may be said to be a wish fathering a thought. Japan's dominance in China no longer needs our blessing. It is a fact.

* * *

Nevertheless, the portent is by no means black. China's vitality is tremendous. She is no India and no Ethiopia. She is basically an industrious, business folk with her feet on the earth and a racial fluency that is as divisible as water, but able to float any vessel whether of cargo or of guns. Her main trouble in the past 100 years has been her immensity, plus the disintegrating struggles of the powers. Japan cannot hope to do more than build more railroads, standardize China's consumer tastes, and develop her capacities. The radio, the press, new roads and airships will do the rest.

Unless Japan's development of China proceeds with full recognition of her ability to absorb this growth, Japan is sure to find that she has laid down roads that bring no revenue, has opened mines for industries needing no coal, has established factories for products that have no market either in China or in the world. Since Japan is able to sell to China the requisites for industrialization cheaper than are we, she will make it easier economically for China to develop. But the backwash of such development is as likely as not to be a tidal wave, the force of which Japan, with all her terrestrial misfortunes, has not yet experienced.

In any event, the railroads will lie in China, the factories will stand in China, the roads will be traversed by Chinese and the radios will broadcast in Chinese. And Japan will have overexpanded to her own undoing. Benevolent imperialism on an industrial foundation promises only to carry the conqueror on a triumphant parade to the scrapheap.

Gratefulness

W. P. M.

A grateful heart's perpetually receiving
Because it is not a beggar for more and more;
Within abides the fathomless joy of believing
There are eras and worlds of goodness yet to explore.

A grateful heart is free from weary expecting;
There is always joy enough to fill the hour;
It sees in the past the wonder of Mind directing,
And onward beholds the rule of beneficent power.

A grateful heart has the generous virtues of giving
As water flows from the cool unfailing spring;
It knows the secret of being, that love is living,
So hate is harmless, jealousy has no sting.

Let famine end, and ruin and desolation,
Ingrates alone would practice war as an art;
Soul broods above with infinite consolation,
And Heaven's grace is unveiled to the grateful heart.

Expedition to Olympus

Dorothy Thompson, Who Always Seems to Be Where Things Are Happening, Exists in a World Largely Peopled by Celebrities Who Speak in Golden Phrases

By Marjorie Shuler

H. G. Wells, Franz Werfel, Alice Longworth and G. B. Stern shared my day with Dorothy Thompson and by their presence complicated considerably the business of getting an interview with the woman who in herself has been a sounding-board for world affairs for the past 15 stirring years.

Complicated, I say, although in retrospect I must admit that luncheon with 35 distinguished authors and editors served to emphasize Dorothy Thompson's essential characteristics. With an uncanny, powerful instinct for being where things happen, she always is in the forefront of the crowd. And with clear, incisive utterance, in print, on the platform, by radio, she describes what she has seen and also the philosophy which underlies it.

My memories of her go back many years and always they are of Dorothy and of people, never of Dorothy alone, as though it were the presence of others which heightens her own not inconsiderable color. There was the night at the fraternity house party, when it seemed foolish to sleep so long as conversation could be had. At 3:30 o'clock the two girls in the next room succumbed. We stole to the kitchen, made fudge, and munched and talked until morning.

* * *

Then there was the day when we were making votes-for-women speeches at a state fair for an organization too poor to hire a booth, and Dorothy routed the antisuffragists by standing before their handsome headquarters and chanting the text learned during her childhood in a Methodist parsonage, "I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness."

The suffrage campaign won, Dorothy turned to a new phase. She had watched one phenomenon of government, now she would learn about the machinery of all politics. She went to postwar Europe, $150 in her pocket and in her mind a compelling, driving desire to see for herself and to discover how to write it for others. She understood so little about a newspaper story that she actually arrived in Ireland on the day Hamar Greenwood was made governor, interviewed AE, Griffiths, Collins and MacSwiney, the latter just as he was entering prison and about to begin his hunger strike. Then she went all the way back to London with the best tales of the year in her pocket, still unpublished. That was soon remedied.

She had talked the Philadelphia Public Ledger into making her its Vienna correspondent—on space—when I saw her again. We had been sent to report the same convention in Rome. Dorothy gloated for an entire day that she had scooped me. Even when evening came she refused to tell me what her story was about. I sat at the press table the following morning, thinking a little of how foolish I must be looking to readers—and especially to editors—at home, when Dorothy received a cable. Her office asked where was the cable she should have filed the preceding day. Evidently the censor had not cared for Miss Thompson's scoop. Nor should I, since its subject, already known to me, was not of the slightest interest to The Christian Science Monitor readers.

* * *

Then Dorothy was back again in Vienna and her pleasant apartment was the best place in town to get news. Go there for luncheon and, before you had finished, the best story of the day was practically certain to ring the doorbell, march in, and tell you all about itself. Dorothy's tremendous capacity for making friends was to the fore, and along with it an equally valuable quality for inspiring trust in her on the part of makers of events.

She gathered news through five revolutions, not counting the Vienna food riots. When Emperor Karl made his abortive attempt to regain the Hungarian throne, Dorothy dashed off to Budapest, leaving in Vienna M. W. Fodor, of the Manchester Guardian, to meet the sleeping car conductor on each express train until he should be handed Dorothy's dispatch smuggled past the censors. Captain Pedlow, Red Cross Commissioner for Hungary, told me one night in Budapest how Dorothy had persuaded him to take her along on his own very private mission to Karl on behalf of the former empress, Zita.

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DOROTHY THOMPSON ON SHIPBOARD

As an Active Journalist, She Has Spent Much Time on Ships, Trains, and Otherwise Speeding About the Map to Reach Places Where Big Things Were Happening. In Private Life She Is Mrs. Sinclair Lewis.

* * *

"I shall never forget the faces of the men reporters who saw us drive away from the hotel," he said. "They knew she was going to get the only eyewitness story and there wasn't a thing they could do about it."

What no one else knew at the time was that Dorothy was again at the business of beating the censors, for she smuggled messages between the members of the royal family, pitiful, reassuring messages of the heart and not of politics.

She went to the Pilsudski revolution in Warsaw on the same short notice, this time in evening gown and slippers. When, with the other correspondents, she was compelled to leave the train miles outside Warsaw, she refused to pay $60 to taxi in and, still in evening gown and slippers, slipped and slid through frozen swamps. The expensive taxi was riddled with bullets and they were just about to cable news of her unfortunate ending when she marched into the United States representative's office, again triumphant over censorship by the simple expedient of having wired her story from an unwatched suburban station.

Even her romance with Sinclair Lewis took place against a background of revolution and the crumbling of national governments. He proposed to her on the night that he met her in Berlin, and again in Vienna during the food riots, and again in Moscow. It was as his wife that she returned to America, a return which I, for one, watched with apprehension. If Dorothy were in the United States, then it, too, was in for tremulous possibilities. There was no important event where she was not. Ergo, where she was, one must be impending.

Incidentally, she had entered a new phase of her own development. She had learned what constitutes a good newspaper story and now the limitations on the ordinary newspaper irked her. She wanted to interpret, to evaluate, to be free to form conclusions and to have the scope for her own private sounding-board to give those out more widely. She was ready for the magazines.

So it was partly to ask her about her conclusions regarding her own country, partly to talk about the business of being a woman reporter, partly because anything that she said would be a story, that I set forth for the English cottage in Bronxville which Mr. Lewis gave her and where they spend the intervals between stays at their Vermont farm.

* * *

It was to be a quiet day in the country. If the rain *ever* stopped we might play with her five-year-old son, Michael. I found Michael quite easily by following his voice. From behind the door of his nursery Michael was remarking to his violin teacher, "You will never make me a musician. I shall be better with words. I don't like to study, so I won't. I must live my own life."

Leaving this modern child of modern parents, I went upstairs and downstairs in search of a parent. Dorothy was finally discovered doing her hair and wailing, "I want to live for 400 years; well, 300 anyway. The world is so interesting and I am so alive."

Partly from her and partly from "Red" I learned that this was to be no quiet day in the country. H. G. Wells was practically on my heels. The Werfels were coming up with Alma Clayburgh and Leonibel Jacobs. There would be 30, or maybe 50, for luncheon.

So the rest of the interview was obtained in fragments. While Mr. Wells talked of his sun hunger and an impending departure for Arizona, that is if he didn't decide to return to London, Dorothy was explaining that she thinks some kind of revolution is inevitable in America, "mentally anyway, and that's all that matters," and that one can only hope and trust that afterward everything will be better.

* * *

In between Miss Stern's account of the anguish of her lecture manager over her insistence on a week's holiday in South Carolina and Alice Longworth's famous impersonations of her famous family, I discovered that Dorothy feels that liberals are trying to do a very difficult task in the United States, namely "to make people use their reason."

Once we settled down for "a big talk" in front of the fireplace, but "Red" was doing an imitation of a noted radio commentator and then he had ideas for two perfectly corking stories, which editors grabbed on the spot.

That time I managed to extract the information that the two-months lecture tour on which the hostess was about to start would be her last, positively her last. Why go around in trains when you can talk over the air to 2-000,000 people, without leaving your husband and child for more than an hour or so, she asked.

Even the magazines will not restrain her restless thought, for now she wants to write a novel, "not that I think I am a great novelist, for I am not, but because I want to write of the German revolution in an imaginative way which articles do not permit."

She would like to go into politics, too, but thinks that she won't, because that would take her away from her home. One thing that she wants to do, and intends to do, is to go to the next political conventions as a radio commentator. Arrangements already have been made for daily broadcasts by her.

Just then Michael came in, fresh from a nap, correct in a long-trousered sailor suit. Michael proceeded neatly to debunk the celebrities, although they were so busy with their own ideas that they did not realize it.

Michael was introduced to Mr. Wells and said, "How do you do? Where is George?"

He looked anxiously around Miss Stern and "F. P. A." in debate and asked, "Is George here?"

* * *

Mr. Werfel was politely answering questions about his forthcoming play, which he just as politely interrupted in order to talk to a small boy, but Michael practically did not see him, for George was approaching. To the imminent risk of upsetting George's tray, Michael threw himself upon the object of his devotions and retired with him to George's headquarters in the kitchen, where the society evidently was far more attractive than in the gracious drawing-room or the book-lined study.

Dorothy meanwhile was declaiming for some of her guests parts of a speech I had heard her give a few days before. She had followed some of the best-known advertising, radio and publicity authorities. They had so completely whitewashed the propagandist that that gentleman, anonymous, of course, would

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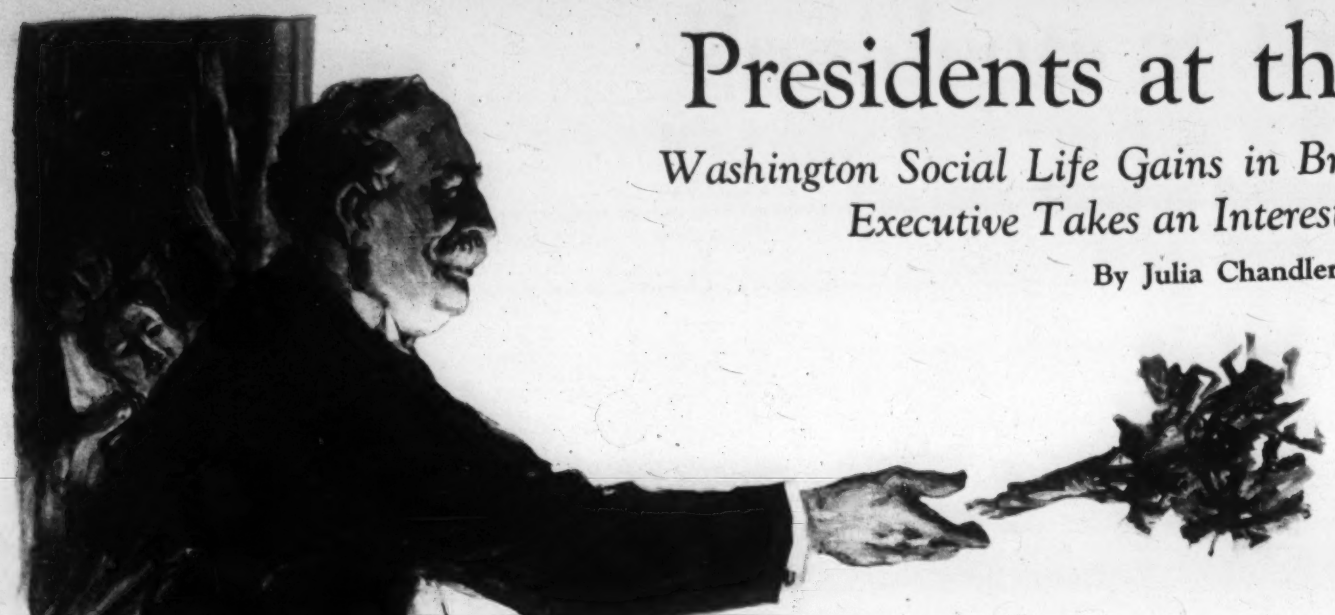
Presidents at the Theater

Washington Social Life Gains in Brilliance When a Chief Executive Takes an Interest in the Stage

By Julia Chandler



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges
"Mr. Taft Stood Up in His Box and Flung a Hugh Bunch of American Beauty Roses . . ."

WHAT HAS BECOME of all the fine old traditions and glamorous customs in which the Washington theater was once steeped?

Where lurks the enchantment which pervaded the playhouses of the capital from the days of the infant nation to the end of the Wilson Administration?

Certainly they are now nowhere to be found in Washington, and if you ask any of the many folk who bewail the fact, you will be told it was presidential patronage which surrounded theatrical performances in the city with unique charm and distinction, and that it is the withdrawal of that patronage which now makes the theaters of Washington much like those of any other city.

Until the last four generations the theater was not only patronized by the Presidents of the United States, but by the core of Washington's social life.

From Abraham Lincoln to Woodrow Wilson the drama and its ramifications afforded the men at the helm of the American nation a release from the cares of state which they admittedly found in no other form of recreation to quite the same degree. Generously they acknowledged their debt of gratitude to both plays and players for wafting them out of their world of problems into The-Land-of-Make-Believe, from which they returned to steer the Ship of State with steadier hand and refreshed viewpoint. Their ardent love of the drama was not only a great stimulus to the life of the Washington theater, but wove the playhouses of the city into national history in a manner possible to no other place in America.

* * *

In the theater Mr. Lincoln found his greatest release from the national sorrows that all but overwhelmed him. When "man's inhumanity to man" thrust the country into the Civil War, the President would frequently slip quietly away to the theater where his absorption in some play would divert his mind for a few hours from his incessant problems. He always returned from such brief respite with judgment clarified for the grave issues which involved him.

Administrations which came under my personal knowledge and observation during a long period of dramatic criticism for a Washington newspaper were those of Theodore Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson, although that of Mr. Taft was the only one with which I was in personal touch in its entirety. Since these three Presidents were the most constant and enthusiastic theatergoers the White House has ever tenanted, their respective regimes were filled with fascinating incidents. Of the three Mr. Wilson was perhaps the most ardent follower of the drama. He not only had a keen sense of appreciation of the theater as a balance wheel in hours of national stress and strain, but he had a personal liking for it, and a personal attitude toward it which made the Washington playhouses brilliant social centers where everyone gaily throughout his Administration.

Despite the great tax on his time and strength Mr. Wilson found plenty to spare for Thespis. His liking for the theater covered every form of worthwhile entertainment—including vaudeville—and when he stepped into Mr. Taft's ample presidential boots he turned precedent topsy-turvy by making it instantly known that he meant to leave his official life at the White House whenever he went forth on pleasure bent.

The arrival of the presidential party in any Washington theater has always been attended by much pomp and ceremony. But Mr. Wilson would have none of it. When he came to Washington, precedent had established a rule that the orchestra should play the "Star-Spangled Banner" upon the President's entrance of his box, whereupon the audience stood, and remained standing until the music ceased, that being the inevitable cue for applause which the President acknowledged with a smile and bow from his box.

* * *

Imagine then the consternation of the management of the Columbia Theater when Mr. Wilson made known his intention of attending that playhouse in inauguration of his Washington theatergoing and expressed at the same time the wish that he be allowed to slip into his seat without the customary procedure. Entertaining a strong prejudice against any sort of sensationalism, and arguing that his amusement was a personal rather than an official affair, he desired to achieve it with as little attention to himself as possible.

The message was so iconoclastic to tradition as to astonish the management of the Columbia Theater. Mr. Frank Metzerott, who, with his brother, then owned this playhouse, jumped about all day much disturbed. As far back as there had been a United States, its Chief Executive had been honored in this significant way, until playing the national anthem when he entered a theater had become a very popular tradition, and one that always added a patriotic thrill to any theatrical scene of which he was a part.

"What will the audience think?"

"What will people say?" Mr. Metzerott demanded of everyone he met that fateful day.

As it turned out it was not so much what people thought or said as it was of what they did.

I happened to be present on the occasion of Mr. Wilson's first visit to a Washington playhouse, and was therefore an interested spectator of the result of his disconcerting request to the management. Without orchestral announcement he slipped quietly into the presidential box. In an instant about half the audience recognized him and rose instantly to its feet. Embarrassed by this obvious expectation of the national anthem the orchestra decided to ignore orders and uncertainly struck up the air. By the time the tardy music began, however, that part of the audience which had respectfully risen in greeting to the new President had become reseated, and the entire house fluctuated miserably between sitting and standing until Mr. Wilson, realizing that his departure from tradition was responsible for the confusion, rose graciously to the relief of the situation, smiling his acknowledgment of the good will and the good intention of the audience

Nevertheless he thereafter rigidly adhered to his determination that his entrance of Washington theaters should be unmarked by any sort of demonstration, although it was many months after he took up residence at the White House before his wish in the matter was sufficiently understood to prevent isolated examples of instant standing upon recognition of his presence.

* * *

During the later years of the Wilson Administration Mrs. Wilson's beauty attracted much attention in the Washington theaters. Always flawlessly gowned, she usually wore a corsage of orchids, and was inevitably the central figure of any audience in the one city in America where, at the time she was First Lady, evening clothes were the rule in every first-class playhouse, of which there were then four. The night she appeared at the Belasco Theater when, as Mrs. Galt, her engagement to the President had just been announced, she was the recipient of more attention from the audience than the play itself. Then—and thereafter—Mrs. Wilson's sartorial effects set an example to Washington women which insured a beautifully gowned audience for any play she attended with her illustrious husband.

In his theatrical tastes the war President was broad. He received a good comedy with a quiet chuckle. Drama and melodrama were given his absorbed attention. He frequently attended vaudeville and was especially partial to a permanent stock organization which occupied the old Poli Theater which is no more. Of that stock company Izetta Jewell was the bright, particular star. Miss Jewell—now Mrs. Hugh Miller—left the stage to engage in politics, being the first American woman to address a national convention, and having twice run for the Senate. At the end of her last season on the stage Mr. Wilson saw her in almost all her plays. When the curtain descended on her final performance he sent her a box of lovely White House flowers with a note which read:

"Dear Miss Jewell:—

You have given me much pleasure by your acting.

Woodrow Wilson."

Contrary to the general impression in Washington at the time, Mr. Wilson seldom entertained theatrical artists at the White House, although he always manifested a personal interest in them and in their art. During his Administration I arranged a benefit performance at Poli's Theater for a stagehand in desperate need. The late David Belasco let me have his "Madam Butterfly" for the occasion. He had never before allowed the performance of this, his favorite play, by any stock organization, but he gave it gladly for a single Sunday night performance for the benefit of "Six" Walker. Miss Jewell had then left the Poli company and A. H. Van Buren was the star. Mr. Van Buren directed the production of the poignant tragedy; Mr. Belasco sent me his entire production from New York; costumes, props and music included, and Mr. Wilson and his Cabinet bought the boxes, although the President and Mrs. Wilson did not attend because the performance had to be given on a Sunday night. Generously he returned his box to be resold, and lent his name to such publicity for the benefit as to insure a house packed to overflowing. I cite this incident merely as an example of the personal manner in which his sympathies went out to anyone connected with the stage—even to a stagehand in distress.

* * *

Of Woodrow Wilson's two immediate predecessors, Theodore Roosevelt attracted much attention in the Washington theaters by his hearty applause of any telling speech in a play, and Mr. Taft's infectious laughter was a never-ceasing joy to those who shared it.

Mr. Taft was partial to comedy, and his merriment was as unrestrained as that of his less distinguished neighbors when a clever bit of dialogue, or stage business, tickled his risibilities. He laughed so long and so heartily over a performance of Marie Dressler's one night at the Belasco Theater that this beloved comedienne "went up in her lines" and Mr. Taft all but "broke up the show." He was the only President of the United States who, to my knowledge, ever made a public demonstration of a personal appreciation of an artist.

On the evening that Julia Sanderson made her debut as a star Mr. Taft and his party sat in the left hand stage box at the Columbia Theater. Charles Frohman, with customary reticence, hid himself behind the curtains of the adjoining box. The theater was not only packed to its capacity with a brilliantly dressed audience, but a veritable enchantment wrapped the house, as was often the case during the days when Presidents went more often to plays than they now have the habit of doing.

It was the première of "The Sunshine Girl," and Miss Sanderson scored such a personal triumph in her performance that Mr. Taft stood up in his box and flung a huge bunch of American Beauty roses at her feet, and once again the President of the United States almost "broke up the show," for the audience sprang to its feet literally howling its approval. It was 10 minutes before things quieted down sufficiently for the musical comedy to proceed.

Like Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. Wilson, President Taft was most democratic in his theatrical tastes, finding keen enjoyment in both stock and vaudeville performances. It was during the Taft regime that Izetta Jewell began to gain the admiration and affection of Washington, and he attended her first performance as star of The Poli Players.

The night the world was shocked over news of the Titanic disaster Mr. Taft occupied a box at the Belasco Theater. Despite his ever-increasing anxiety over the fate of Archie Butt, his aide, whose heroism in that affair is a matter of history, Mr. Taft remained until the end of the play rather than mute the performance of the actors and the pleasure of the audience by his withdrawal. This may seem a little thing but it is quite indicative of the

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Guardians of the Poor

Treatment Accorded Those Reduced to Poverty in Britain Has Vastly Improved During the Last Century, but Unemployment Remains the Great Social Problem

By Wickham Steed

ON MY WAY TO SCHOOL in the early '80's of the last century I used to pass a low red brick building. If its aspect was not forbidding, it was hardly attractive. In front of it, or going in and out, were men dressed in blue suits that looked tidy, but had an indefinable air of prison garb about them. The cloth was rough, shoddy in fact, and (as I learned later) was made by convicts doing penal servitude.

The place was the "Union Workhouse" in a Suffolk town of which Charles Dickens wrote in the "Pickwick Papers." Its inmates were "paupers" who, in earlier times, had been supported by "the parish" and were now "on the Union." They were placed there by a "Board of Guardians," local worthies of standing who administered the "Poor Law" in their "Union of Parishes" under the Local Government Act of 1871.

Curiosity prompted me to ask my father about the workhouse and its inmates. He spoke of it with resentment and of them with pity. A tender-hearted man, who gave much of his life to public service, he disliked the Poor Law and the stigma of pauperism which it attached to the destitute. It irked him to see men and women who had been reduced to poverty, often through no fault of their own, obliged to wear pauper dress and thus to proclaim that, after years of usefulness, their lives had become useless and they themselves a burden on the community.

In the old days, he told me, paupers had "gone on the parish." Now they went "on the Union." There had been fierce disputes whether a pauper was "settled" in one parish rather than another. Those whose "settlement" could be questioned were sometimes driven to and fro and treated as "vagrants."

My father also told me a story which stuck in my mind. About the middle of last century, he said, the "Guardians" of our parish had been afflicted by a spirit of truly "cheeseparing" parsimony. The main diet of the "legal poor" was bread and cheese. But cheese had to be imported from other shires and, still worse, to be paid for. So the bright idea arose of making cheese from the milk of red-polled Suffolk cows. This milk was abundant in quantity—and thin in quality. Cheese made from it became so hard that if dental hospitals had existed in those days, the Suffolk mice might have applied for admission to them. It was contemptuously known as "Suffolk bang." Yet it was thought good enough for the paupers "on the parish"—until, in their wrath, they betook themselves to a fine avenue of lime trees, of which the village was and is proud, and nailed their chunks of "bang" to the tree trunks with a bang of another sort. Thereafter they were better fed.

The English Poor Law of last century had its origin in an Elizabethan statute of 1601 which authorized the appointment of "Overseers of the Poor" who were to raise and administer a common fund for relief, and to "set to work" the direct and indirect recipients of it. These were officially styled "paupers." Many of the worst features of the law arose from its parochial basis. The chief care of parish officers was to keep down the cost of relief, and therefore to pass on to the next parish, or any parish but their own, any applicant for relief. Litigation over the "settlement" of a pauper—that is, over attempts to prove that he or she had last been "settled" elsewhere before becoming chargeable to a given parish—usually cost more than would have been needed to keep its miserable object for the rest of his or her life.

The cases of married women or widows gave rise to especially costly lawsuits and appeals. In the reign of George I the question whether a woman who had a "settlement" in a given parish lost it if the husband had none was taken to the Court of King's Bench, and the only extant report of the decision is in the following doggerel:

> A woman, having a settlement, married
> a man with none;
> The question was, he being dead, if that
> she had was gone.
> Quoth Sir John Pratt: "Her settlement
> suspended did remain,
> Living the husband; but, him dead, it
> doth revive again."

Then there was the case of a man whose cottage happened to be in two parishes. It was decided that the parish in which the man slept was the one liable to relieve him. But it appeared that his bed lay midway across the parish boundary, and a fresh finding imposed the liability on that parish in which the head of the bed rested, since "a man sleeps with his head." Despite efforts in 1662 and 1782 to avoid these "settlement" disputes, they went on and were only stopped, as between parish and parish, when the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 grouped parishes into "Unions" and formed "Boards of Guardians," consisting of a limited number of representatives of the parishes comprised in the "Union."

The Guardians set up a "workhouse" in each "Union," and thus did away with the interparish "settlement disputes." Yet the issue remained between the "Unions," and cases lost nothing of their acuteness or costliness on that account. There arose also a battle between partisans of "indoor" and "outdoor" relief. The management of the "workhouses" was often harsh, but much of the outdoor relief was on a scale so inadequate as to be useless.

This new system was under the supervision of a department of state called the "Local Government Board," which worked through what were known as "Poor Law Conferences" between representatives of the 12 Poor Law divisions of England and Wales. It lasted until the beginning of the present century, though, little by little, a broader social outlook had developed and improved both the spirit of the system and its administration. In 1905 a Royal Commission, which sat until 1909, proposed a number of needed reforms, including the substitution of the term "dependent poor" for "pauper" and of "institutions" for "workhouses." Inmates were no longer obliged to wear distinctive garb, little luxuries and pocket money were allowed them, and married couples who wished to spend their declining years together were given separate quarters. In general, life was made more tolerable for respectable men and women whom adversity had overtaken.

If the official stigma was thus removed from "paupers," a stigma of another kind continued to be attached to "Guardians." They were usually men and women of ability and devotion, but the very fact that they had to administer a law which looked upon poverty almost as a misdemeanor, and were obliged to consider public economy, tended to surround them with an atmosphere of unpopularity.

Circumstances changed after the enactment of Mr. Lloyd George's bill for old-age pensions and the introduction of sickness and unemployment insurance some 25 years ago. The workless poor in receipt of old-age pensions could often be housed and looked after by their own relatives, and thus escape the "workhouse." The workhouses or "institutions" lost most of their inmates and became asylums for special "cases." The indisposed were treated in very efficient Poor Law hospitals—which, incidentally, were found to be extremely useful when tens of thousands of beds were suddenly needed for casualties during the World War.

But it was not until the spring of 1930 that the whole system of Poor Law Guardians was changed, under the Local Government Act of 1929, into what is now known as "public assistance." This "assistance" is managed by officers appointed by county and borough councils under the supervision of public assistance committees. The spirit of these arrangements is very different from that of the earlier boards of guardians.

There remain the questions of public cost and of the degree in which the more favored sections of the community should be held responsible for maintaining the less favored. Upon these questions controversy has long been acute between "individualists" and "socialists." By degrees, the "individualists" have lost and the "socialists" have gained ground. In 1832 it was thought that the cost of maintaining paupers had become a crippling burden on the nation, because it amounted to 10 shillings per head of the population. No comparable figure can be given today, though approximate estimates put it at between three and four times what it was a century ago.

To steer a fair course between pauperization by statute, which may destroy self-reliance and personal initiative, and the infliction of hardship upon the destitute is assuredly not easy. Yet the disappearance of the "Guardians" does mark a beneficent change in social outlook, and the growth of a sense of responsibility of the community as a whole for its poorer or less fortunate members. Over the whole problem now hangs—and not in England alone—the major issue of unemployment. If this could be solved, proper provision for "the poor" would be a minor matter.

No Penniless Britons

By E. C. Cotes

FOOD, WARMTH AND SHELTER are today the birthright of every inhabitant of the British Isles who is in need. This birthright is the cumulative outcome of a great number of acts of Parliament. Under these acts more than 5,500,000 men, women and children received direct contributions to their living expenses last month at the expense of the general community.

The extent of the help afforded varied in each case roughly in accordance with individual need. The maximum amounted to what aimed at being complete, if exiguous, maintenance.

The recipients belonged to three separate groups. The first group comprised 1,293,305 people in England and Wales and 341,348 in Scotland who were given either "outdoor" or "indoor" help by municipal bodies known as Public Assistance Committees. These bodies were set up under the Local Government Act of 1929. They are the lineal descendants of the Overseers or Guardians of the Poor, bodies which date back to the Middle Ages.

The second group consisted of 742,810 uninsured unemployed persons who received relief through a central Unemployment Assistance Board appointed by the Central Government under the Unemployment Act of 1934. This group—consisting as it did largely of heads of households—represented, in addition to the actual recipients, dependent families estimated to contain about 2,000,000 persons, many being children.

The third group comprised 1,552,338 unemployed persons who on August 26, 1935, were receiving "covenanted" payments from a State Insurance Scheme to which they, their employers and the state had all contributed in more or less equal proportions. This contributory state unemployment insurance was started in 1911. It provides a weekly allowance for a limited period to any subscriber who has become unemployed. Any subscriber who remains jobless after exhausting this "covenanted" insurance help now passes into the charge of the Central Unemployment Assistance Board. This board provides at the taxpayers' expense such help as a local committee finds requisite after taking into account the private resources of the applicant.

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BUTLER'S ALMSHOUSES, WESTMINSTER

These Almshouses Were Founded in 1675, but Now Are Incorporated in Rebuilt Structures.

The Iron Horse Laughs

Although His Modernized Brothers, in Streamlined Garb, Are Making for More Economical Transportation at High Speeds, Locomotives Have Long Been Capable of Fast Time

By Ralph W. Cessna

IF IT HADN'T BEEN for a hotbox on a locomotive pulling the Pennsylvania Railroad's "Special" back in 1905, modern times might still be popularly supposed to have a monopoly on high train speeds. In fact, breath-taking travel over the rails might be thought of as synonymous with streamlined, Diesel-powered trains.

But that hotbox held up the "Special," predecessor of the famous Broadway Limited, for 25 minutes, and when another steam engine had been hooked on the train started out to make up the lost time. It had to. It did.

It traveled the three miles, from AY Tower to Elida in Ohio, in 85 seconds. In other words, it went 127.1 miles an hour. Mind you, that was in 1905. The record-breaking locomotive had unusually large drive wheels, but otherwise it was just a plain, old-fashioned steam engine, hauling some heavy, old-fashioned cars.

The other day the Burlington's new Mark Twain Zephyr, latest of the stainless steel, streamlined, articulated, Diesel-powered trains, skimmed over a new piece of track near Oxford, Neb., at 122 miles an hour. It was said at the time to be a new world's record. Almost everyone, including many railroad and newspapermen, believed it was, until the Pennsylvania thought it best to mention the record of its hotboxed "Special" in 1905. Even then everyone was curious. How, and why, could such a speed in those days be kept a secret and remain so for 30 years?

* * *

An enterprising Chicago newspaperman went back, though, and looked up the records in his and other papers back to 1905, quizzed old-timers. It first developed that more recently, when the Union Pacific's streamlined Diesel made 120 miles an hour, the Pennsylvania mark was referred to. But for some reason little attention was paid to it, and the matter wasn't pressed, was forgotten.

Further investigation, though, revealed the details of the now famous run. The fact that the "Special" had been held up by a hotbox, and in making up time had scooted off for Chicago, at one place at 127.1 miles an hour, was verified. It appears that the exact speed was recorded by use of a clock in the dispatcher's office, which received reports from telegraph towers along the way, then spaced at from three to five miles, as the train whizzed by.

But why wasn't the thing blazed across the front pages at the time, and thus set up as a record which couldn't possibly be overlooked or forgotten, at least by railroad men and newspaper writers?

Because, old-timers explain, the railroads were afraid at that time to let the public know that a train had traveled so fast. Riders would have been frightened away. Not only was there no demand for higher speeds, as there is now, but there was an actual fear of it.

* * *

And that's easy to believe when it is remembered that it wasn't so very many years before this that many persons were convinced no human being could live while traveling at a speed of more than 25 miles an hour.

So, although today there is no fear, but rather a continuing eager quest for more and more speed, the actual attainment of high speeds on railroads is not a 1935 accomplishment, nor something brought in with the introduction of Diesel power or the theory of streamlining.

Why, even away back in 1893, a New York Central train hit 112.5 miles an hour, and in 1904 a Philadelphia & Reading train rolled along at 115.2 miles an hour. Such speeds as 98 miles an hour for long distances were not uncommon from 1902 to 1906. In fact, it was a Burlington train that steamed at 98.7 miles an hour for 14 miles in 1902. A Michigan Central train covered 225 miles at an average of 70 miles an hour in 1904.

STREAMLINED STERN

The Burlington Road's "Mark Twain" Zephyr Is One of the Sleek Products of the Current Railroad Revolution, Which May Not Be Such a Revolution, After All, to Judge From This Article.

On the other side of the ocean there was, in 1904, a Great Western train that went 118 miles at 84.6 an hour. Others over there as far back as that made consistent high speeds paralleling those normally made by most of the present-day fast steam trains.

And these were all made with old-type steam engines, most of them with regulation-sized trains, and on regular pieces of track.

A study of the running times of the New York Central's Twentieth Century Limited, from New York to Chicago, over the last 30 years, also throws some light on this matter of comparative speeds.

* * *

The Century, from 1903 to 1905, took 20 hours for the run. In July, 1905, the time was cut to 18 hours. Then, in 1907, it jumped to 19½ hours, and in 1908 back to 19. Again in April, 1908, it was dropped to 18 hours. Next in November, 1907, the schedule was reduced to the all-time low of 17 hours 55 minutes. Suddenly, in 1912, though, timetables showed it taking 20 hours. The next drop was in 1932, to 18 hours, then in 1933 to 17 hours 45 minutes, in September, 1935, to 17 hours, and in September this year to 16½ hours.

It may be seen that as late as September, this year, the train, pulled by a modern, streamlined, steam locomotive, made this run only 10 minutes faster than it did in 1910, but one hour faster than in 1905.

It appears that only the desire for speed is modern.

The really important factor is, though, that now it doesn't cost so much to pull a train for a long distance at a high speed. In working for higher speeds railroad men really have worked, not only to satisfy, and even create more of a public desire for it, but to increase operating efficiency. In other words, as far as the traveling public is directly concerned, it was faster and faster trains they wanted. For the railroads, though, it was cheaper and cheaper trains. And, of course, the attainment of each, in turn, helps both parties. Higher speeds attract more trade. Cheaper trains, in the long run, make for cheaper traveling.

* * *

Recent spectacular speeds have been made mostly by streamlined trains, because these trains were on trial and were being shown off to the public as a means of advertising, not only the individual trains, but the railroads themselves, and train travel generally. These sleek craft are ideal mediums for this sort of publicity. They demand attention. Their very appearance shouts speed.

But again, speed isn't the significant part of it.

Even today steam engines are making the same time as streamlined Diesel trains over approximately the same routes. When a group left Chicago the other day to go out to Nebraska for the speed trials of the Mark Twain, the heavy steam train that was to take them to Creston, Iowa, to pick up the Zephyr was an hour and a half late in starting. It made up all that time between Chicago and Creston. It traveled 390 miles in less than 398 minutes, including stops.

Today, between Chicago and the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, there are in operation on three different railroads three special fast trains, each of which covers the distance of about 400 miles in less than 400 minutes. But only one of those trains is a Diesel streamliner. One is a streamlined steam, the other is an oil-burning, conventional type steam.

And in this circumstance is an opportunity to study the relative merits of the Diesel or oil-burning internal combustion engine, making and conveying electrical power to a streamlined lightweight body, with the plain old steam "iron horse."

* * *

The Burlington operates its twin Zephyrs, typical Diesel-motored trains, over its route, which traverses a different territory, and about 10 miles more of it between the two cities than the others. The Milwaukee operates the Hiawatha, a steam train with streamlined locomotive. The Northwestern runs the "400" pulled by a regular steam locomotive, burning oil, and with larger drive wheels. Each road has had its respective special fast, nonextra fare train in operation on this run now for six months or more.

The results for each have been more business. And each reports its train a money-maker. But it is the Burlington which apparently has profited most. For it has cost less to run the Zephyrs than a conventional type of train. Operation of the big 400 has cost more, for it is a heavy train and heavy engine, and fuel costs are higher. Costs of operating the Hiawatha are about the same as for any conventional lightweight train.

On the day before Thanksgiving the Burlington ran its Zephyr from Chicago to the Twin Cities in three sections, two of them just plain steam trains. The steam trains made the run in the same time as the one Diesel train. Added holiday traffic necessitated the extra sections, but it cost the road about twice as much to run them as to run the Zephyr.

The standard out-of-pocket cost for a steam train is figured at about 75 cents a mile. The costs for the 400 are between 85 and 95 cents a mile. The cost for the Zephyrs is about 35 cents a mile. Of course, other things such as repairs, maintenance, replacements, etc., must be figured in, but even with these things considered the Zephyr appears to have a little the advantage.

Other roads operating Diesel-motored streamliners report operation costs similarly low compared with those of steam.

We are not, of course, trying to balance up the income with the outgo on all of these trains. It is enough to say that each road reports its train a money-maker. It is significant, however, that the actual operating costs of the most modern type are the lowest, according to available information supplied by the railroads themselves.

* * *

And there is the answer to the speed question. Maybe the Mark Twain did do 122 miles an hour for three miles. Maybe there is no other comparable train today that could do it, even on that glass-like stretch of track out in the Republican Valley.

But 122 miles an hour is just a top speed for a short distance over a new piece of faultless track. The Burlington does not expect to run that train at 122 miles an hour over its regular run along the Mississippi. It just plans to make a fast run at speeds that probably steam locomotives could easily make if they wanted to. But it plans to make the run at less cost and to attract more travel, and do it all more efficiently than the old iron horse could do it.

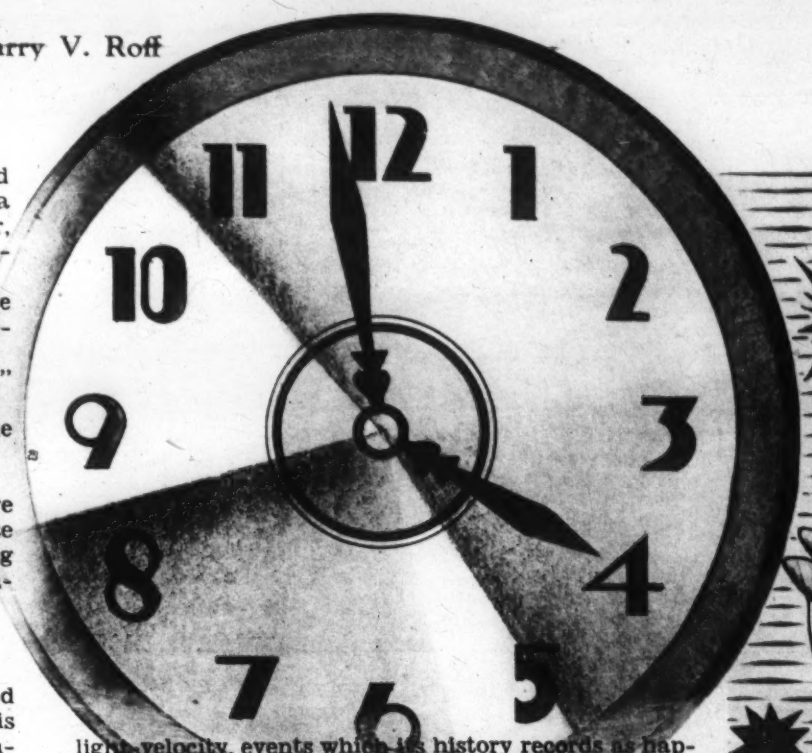
And this brings us first to the matter of streamlining—then to the Diesel motor.

Streamlining is easily disposed of. It is just a matter of offering less resistance to the air through which a thing must pass, and also offering this air less chance to build up a retarding air

(Continued on page 15)

TIME VERSUS FACT

By Harry V. Roff



IN THE DISTANCE WHISTLES shrieked and bells tolled. The world proclaimed a new year. My friend, the Astronomer, leaned forward to look at the speedometer.

"Fifty," he informed. "The faster we go, the slower we go. Time is as senseless as its celebration back there."

"Fifty is fast enough at midnight," I said.

"Midnight," he muttered. "It's a fitting word. Time is born in darkness.

"You mean *was*," I corrected.

"No, *is*," he returned. "Time is the human measure of apprehension. It is the yardstick we humans use to measure from Here to There. Some of our leading physical scientists aver that consciousness is fundamental. If so, there is only Here."

"Too deep for me," I complained.

* * *

"Just simple logic," he declared. "We are blinded by false sense impressions. We waver from one basis of thinking to another. If consciousness is fundamental, if Mind is Cause, the creation, or effect, must be ideas or thoughts. If the Cause is infallible and infinite, Its effects must have such perfection—must be changeless, timeless *Facts*. Either the imperfection we behold is an untrue concept of the universe or the Universe has no perfect Cause, Mind, or God directing it. Apples, not thistles, are produced by apple trees. Perfection, not imperfection, comes from perfection. That is indisputable law. We don't grow toward perfection; we proceed from it.

"The human senses are obsessed with the belief of finity. Under this hypnosis, they measure and limit. We are rapidly learning that their conclusions are relative to their viewpoint. Take that noisy celebration back there. What difference does it make if the earth has completed a journey about the sun and started another? Do we feel that we are on a revolving ball? No. Do you realize that you are traveling fifty miles an hour slower than you were when on your dining room chair? No. Yet you are.

"Let's check ourselves. We are moving west fifty miles an hour while the earth is spinning from west to east 800 miles an hour. Your home is being carried along at the 800-mile speed while we are slowing ourselves down to a mere 750 miles an hour. There's consolation, however. The earth is streaking around the sun at 20 miles a second. The sun is lugging us through the galactic system at 12 miles a second. The galactic system is whizzing us among the spiral nebulae at 250 miles a second. Perhaps, the nebulae-family may be shooting infinityward with incomprehensible velocity."

* * *

"I'm dizzy," I laughed.

"We all are," he asserted, "but not from planetary travel. We're dizzy from illogical thinking, from trying to finitize infinity. Time, the father of darkness, tells us its tale of days, of beginning and ending. It objectifies its concepts as things which increase and decrease. It builds to destroy. It is the savage creator of age, blight, destruction. It claims to be an inexorable lawmaker over all its material life. It devours its offspring and concedes to itself, alone, the right to eternity.

"Like an opal, time changes with viewpoint. According to its creating belief and its determination of light-velocity, events which its history records as happening on earth scores, thousands, millions, perhaps billions, of years ago are as activities of now before stars that many light-years from us—that is, stars whose light, traveling at 186,000 miles a second, requires that many years to reach our planet. Time says: 'Adam and Eve still walk in the Garden of Eden to some star. Jesus still teaches and heals in Palestine to another star. Washington and Lincoln are in the very midst of their respective earthly dramas to other stars.' "

* * *

"What of it?" I asked. "Time is relative. We believe Einstein—but what of it? If you are not at the railroad station at 10 A. M., Eastern Standard Time, you'll miss your train tomorrow—unless it's late. That's fact, not abstraction."

"I'll be there," he assured, grinning. "I'm a servant of time yet. It is a useful medium for the establishment of coincidence and order in human affairs. I am attempting to accept it most discriminatingly, though. I acknowledge it only as a means to human order—never as a measure of life. Its moments should be filled with rightful activity, sound thinking. If they are, it will be time which fades, not life. Time will not always even seem to limit and consume us. We are awakening and new perceptions, clothed as material inventions, are eating time.

"The real universe—the *Facts of Life*—can have no finitizing time. Facts *are*. Ten-plus-ten-equals-twenty is not timed. It *is*. This *is-ness* is eternity. When we hark to logic, we'll apprehend what we *are* and what we *have*. We'll lose fear and selfishness, because we'll know that we can't wear out omnipotent thoughts, nor finitize them."

* * *

"If we have to awaken to the true man and the true universe," I ventured, "we might say that time goes backward to what *is*, rather than forward to the destructive conclusions of its own dream."

"In a way, yes," he approved. "Facts are not things to build. Facts *are*. We apprehend them. Said the Preacher: 'The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done; and there is nothing new under the sun.' Humans concede the truth of that statement. They are awakening to the why of it—to the spiritual facts which constitute the real universe in a changeless, though unfolding, Now. We'll celebrate this eternal New Year of perfection by joyous living in the ceaseless light of Truth. Midnight pandemonium at the shrine of time will be over. We'll MAN-ifest the omnipresent Mind whose universe is Here—right in consciousness—whose light is omniscient revelation, whose dominion is faultless knowing of facts. Time-and-space distances, mutability of concepts, fear-born selfishness, business cycles and depressions, wars, destruction and disruption can have no place in the Mind which *knows* Its effects to be as infinite and perfect as their Creator. It is up to each of us to *know* as the Mind of this universe *knows*, to look out from the stars—immortal Facts—at Life. The infinite vision of Mind belongs to each of us. The instantaneity of consciousness is ours now."

"I resolve," I vowed, "that I'm going to be what I am."

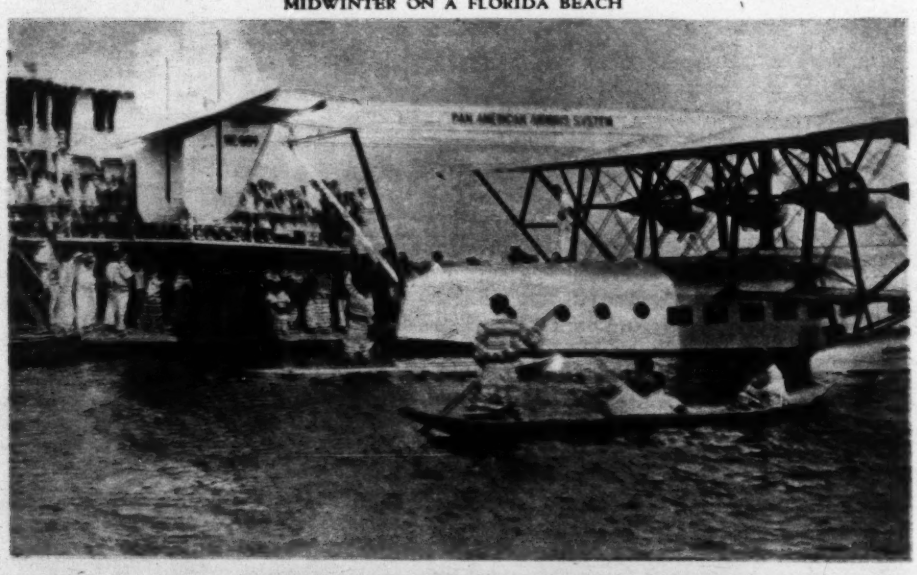
"I resolve," he said, "to *be* what I am."

North

Florida, With Year-Around Charms, Is Attracti
Has Become the Crossroads of

MIDWINTER ON A FLORIDA BEACH

Miami News Service



Upper, Tropical Camera, Miami; Below, G. W. Romer, Miami

THEY COME BY EVERY FORM OF TRANSPORT

Biscayne Bay Boulevard in Miami Has Become One of the Famous Thoroughfares of the World. Along It Roll Motorcars From Every State in the Union and From Foreign Countries, as Well. In Florida, Also, One Finds the Oldest and the Newest in Transportation, as Shown Above, Where a Group of Seminole Indians Paddle Their Dugout Canoes From the Everglades to Inspect One of the 40-Passenger Flying Boats That Ply Daily Between Miami, the Islands of the Caribbean, and the Countries of Latin America.

When Eddie Rickenbacker set his plane down in New York one night after having flown to Miami for luncheon and back the same day, he said his flight proved one thing definitely, that is, that Florida and New York, although separated by some 1500 miles, are only a few hours apart.

"We New Yorkers will soon become to jump into a plane and fly down there for a few hours of fishing and glorious sunshine and be back home in time for dinner; and Floridians can hop up here for a show and get back for breakfast," he prophesied.

Within a few months his prediction has practically come true. Businessmen are even now commuting by air between New York and Florida, Eastern Air Lines having issued the first "scrip" book this autumn for use on the fast planes that fly day and night in eight hours between the northern metropolis and Miami.

So Florida becomes another of New York's suburban areas, its "sun porch," as it were, as Long Island is dubbed its "bedroom."

* * *

When Pan American Airways started a few years ago to draw South and Central America and the islands of the Caribbean within a few hours of Florida by means of the fast flying Clipper ships, people began speaking of such cities as Havana, Nassau, and Kingston, Jamaica, as Miami's suburbs. Now New York may claim them also, since fast air transportation is annihilating boundaries.

However that may be, Florida literally has become the crossroads between the two continents of North and South America, and globe-trotting Americans and many Europeans are answering Florida's call to revel in the Land of Flowers, pick roses and strawberries in December, swim in the ocean all winter, and wear next summer's fashions.

"Instead of drawing its support almost entirely from the North, Florida has the opportunity of becoming the vacation center for all the Americas," declared Mr. V. E. Chena of New York, general traffic manager of Pan American Airways, when he arrived in Miami recently after a flight around South America.

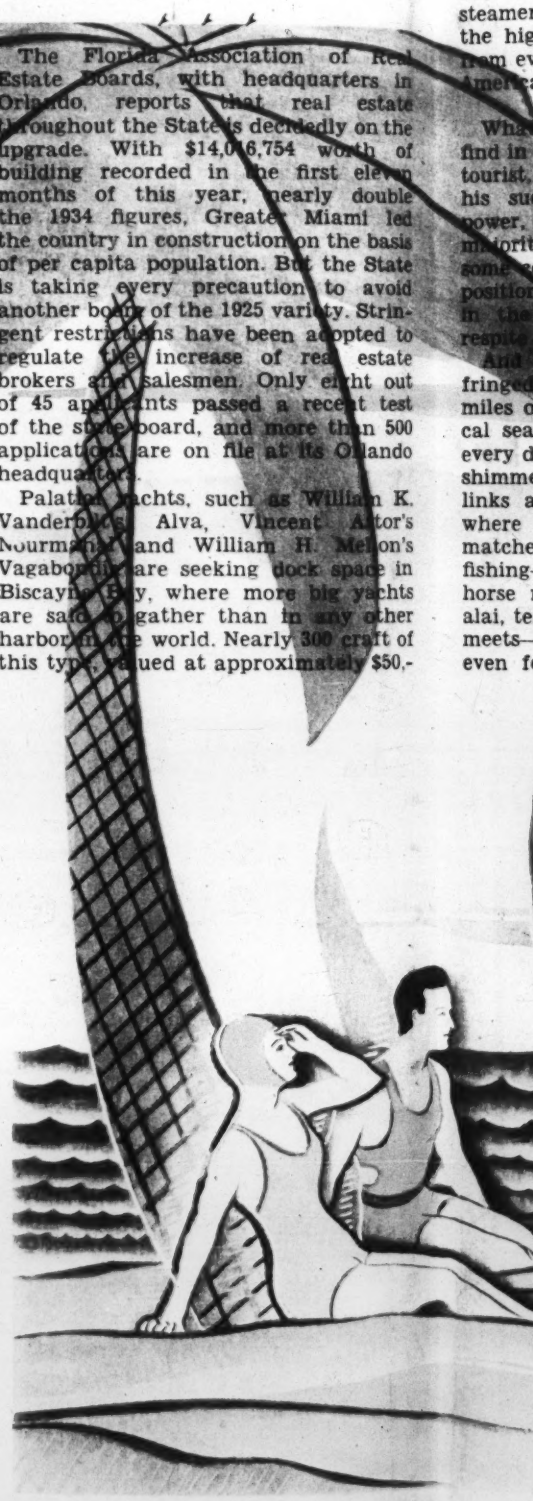
"South of the equator the seasons are reversed; their summer is our winter. With air transportation making Havana less than two hours away, Rio de Janeiro but two days, and even Buenos Aires only three days distant, more and more of the best people of Latin America will be coming here to spend their vacations," he said.

Even now one encounters in southern Florida many Spanish-speaking visitors. The lovely señoritas of storybooks, with their supposedly shy manners and flowing mantillas, however, have gone modern here and could fairly teach Parisians something about chic and vivid make-up.

* * *

The Florida Association of Real Estate Boards, with headquarters in Orlando, reports that real estate throughout the State is decidedly on the upgrade. With $14,016,754 worth of building recorded in the first eleven months of this year, nearly double the 1934 figures, Greater Miami led the country in construction on the basis of per capita population. But the State is taking every precaution to avoid another boom of the 1925 variety. Stringent restrictions have been adopted to regulate the increase of real estate brokers and salesmen. Only eight out of 45 applicants passed a recent test of the state board, and more than 500 applications are on file at its Orlando headquarters.

Palatial yachts, such as William K. Vanderbilt's Alva, Vincent Astor's Nourmahal, and William H. Mellon's Vagabond, are seeking dock space in Biscayne Bay, where more big yachts are said to gather than in any other harbor in the world. Nearly 300 craft of this type valued at approximately $50,-



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North American Riviera

..., Is Attracting an Increasing Number of Wintertime Visitors and, Thanks to Fast Air Transport, ...rossroads of Two Continents, a Playground and a Pleasure Resort for Thousands

By Wanda MacDowell

GATHER YE COCONUTS WHILE YE MAY — Miami News Service

000,000, made reservations there during the last season.

The majority of seagoing tourists, however, either have given up their yachts or have not yet purchased their first ones, because the big coastal steamers arrive loaded to capacity, and the highways are thronged with cars from every state and from some Latin-American countries.

* * *

What do all these visitors expect to find in Florida? Ponce de Leon, the first tourist, came looking for eternal youth; his successors came for gold, land, power, freedom, and doubtless the majority just for adventure. So today, some come seeking wealth, health and position, but mostly they come to play in the warm sunshine and have a respite from the cold of the North.

And what a playground it is. Palm-fringed beaches, actually a thousand miles of them, lapped by gentle tropical seas where swimming is a delight every day of the year; golf courses that shimmer in the sunshine while home links are buried in snow; polo fields where some stirring international matches are thrashed out; Gulf Stream fishing—the sport of presidents; and horse racing—the sport of kings: jai alai, tennis, baseball, speed boating, air meets—in fact, sports for everybody, even for the modern Ponce de Leons who are so adept at horseshoe pitching, shuffleboard and croquet. So wide a diversity of scenery and activity is offered in Florida that everybody finds something congenial.

But Florida is not just a playground, you will hear local businessmen say. They live here the year around, and want the world to know how important this State is financially and agriculturally.

"Why, Florida provides 25 per cent of the world's supply of citrus fruits; more than 36,000,000 boxes brought in a revenue exceeding $50,000,000 last year," they will tell you. And when you motor through the central part of the State and see groves of orange and grapefruit trees covering miles and miles, with here and there a lake reflecting the golden fruit on its sloping shores, you know these businessmen must be telling the truth.

The fact that a large percentage of all the fresh vegetables sold in northern markets all winter are grown in Florida impresses the farm-minded visitor. The reclaimed Everglades land around Lake Okeechobee is particularly adapted to truck gardening, and workers in the extensive fields are busy all winter harvesting and rushing their crops to the trains and boats to supply the northern markets.

* * *

Prosperity seems to be an established fact in Florida. This may be one factor in the great increase of home buyers now in the State, as opposed to the speculative buyers of 1925. Of interest is the fact that of the $10,000,000 put into building in Miami during the first part of 1935, by far the largest portion went into the building of homes to be occupied by their owners. Palatial residences at Miami and Palm Beach have been a part of this year's construction. But the larger total has gone into homes of more moderate cost. A law passed last year exempts from taxation homes up to the value of $5000, doubtless stimulating many families to take up permanent residence in Florida.

Cultural advantages are keeping pace with home development throughout the State. There are excellent schools and several universities. The estate of the late James Deering in Miami, which houses one of the most valuable art collections in the United States, recently was opened to the public. There is the Ringling Art Museum in Sarasota and the Bok "Singing Tower" at Lake Wales. These priceless gifts to the State by men of great vision are forerunners of a center of culture in Florida which it is often predicted will some day rival that of the ancient nations along the shores of the Mediterranean, where the climate is quite similar.

Photo by G. W. Romer

FLORIDA'S ONLY MOUNTAINS

Snow-Capped Cloud Masses Pile Up Against the Vivid Blue of Tropical Sky at Sunset, Sometimes Giving the Illusion of a Range of Peaks.

SAILING ALONG . . ON BISCAYNE BAY

One of the Many Sports That Are Enjoyed All the Year Around in Florida.

Shakespeare and Bankside

In That Picturesque Section Devoted to the Amusement of Londoners, the Dramatist Lived Obscurely for Ten Years, Learned About People, and Put Many of Them in His Plays

By Alan Ivimey

From the view by Wenceslaus Hollar

BANKSIDE IN ABOUT 1640

The Thames Flows Through the Scene, With the City (in the Literal Sense) of London at the Upper Right, the Strand at the Upper Left. In the Foreground Is Winchester House and Gardens, Home of the Bishop of Winchester. At the River's Edge, on the Near Side, Is the Round Globe Theater, Where Shakespeare's Plays Were Produced. The Flag Flying Over It Indicates That a Performance Is Imminent or in Progress. Near By, to the Left, Is the Bear-Baiting Arena.

IT IS PROBABLY TRUE that for every hundred persons who go to Stratford-on-Avon in search of the Shakespearean scene—what's left of it—scarcely one comes to London on the same specific errand. Of course, Stratford is far more concentrated on the subject, but nevertheless London, or at any rate a part of it, offers the Shakespearean pilgrim as choice a feast for his imagination as he might wish.

After all, London was the place where Shakespeare wrote his plays and acted in them, and the particular locality which was the scene for much of this episode in his own life drama still has enough individuality to make it worth exploring.

The locality is called Bankside and, as it does not contain one single example of those phenomena called "sights," I recommend it especially to the visitor who is tired of "sight-seeing."

If some great new dramatist were to arise, and it was found out later that he had written most of his best work on Coney Island, the news value, at least, of his reputation would be not a little enhanced. Now Bankside was to late sixteenth and early seventeenth-century London much of what Coney Island is to modern New York, or Blackpool to Lancashire. The amusements were medieval amusements, but the function was the same. Yet Shakespeare doesn't seem to get any marks for this.

* * *

Perhaps it is easier to picture him and the Bankside in the middle part of his career from an armchair than upon the actual site of his doings today; though some of the sites and the names of the streets and courts and alleys he knew are there sure enough.

He must have enjoyed himself there, one would think. It must have had a stimulating air about it, this quaint scattering of houses with its face toward the teeming city, across the river, and its back to the green marshland of St. George's Fields. It was not above half a mile long, from Winchester House, where the bishop lived, to Paris Garden Stairs, opposite Blackfriars; and for most of this length it was not above one house and garden wide. At the Winchester House, or east, end there was a knot of buildings, with streets and courtyards and alleys, and here was the Globe, Shakespeare's own theater, where he acted and had a share in the profits of Richard Burbage's company, the owners and builders of those curious premises.

Shaped much like the base of a modern lighthouse, with a thatched roof only partly covering the circular, well-like interior, this playhouse stood close to the wharves, with a very similar building, used for bear-baiting, within a few moments' walk behind. At the Paris Garden end was yet another theater of the same truncated tower shape, named The Swan, and in between two more playhouses called the Rose and the Hope. Mingled with these were numbers of houses, more or less disreputable, for the entertainment of the Elizabethan Londoners, with gambling, bowls, skittles and other diversions.

* * *

You must picture it as all of red brick, cream plaster and pale oak timbering, with thatched roofs above and mud and gravel footways below. Before them was a river deep and clear and slow-moving, instead of the soup-colored, strong-flowing stream we are used to now, and a really magnificent view of what was, then, admitted by all foreigners to be one of the handsomest cities in Europe.

On the summit of Ludgate Hill, with nothing to dwarf it, stood the lofty Gothic of old St. Paul's with fifty lesser towers and spires, each with its gilded windvane, mustered like acolytes around it—for there was a church at every corner in the City then. The base of the cathedral and of those towers and spires rose from a serration of red and brown gables and casements and big carved beams painted in bright reds and greens and blues.

To Bankside then, with its mingled pleasures, the citizens would row across on a summer's evening to sit—some of them—or walk along the river bank and fish, or feed the innumerable swans or just watch the wood smoke from 10,000 twisted chimneys dissipate above their city into the northern sky, enchanted with the long day's ending.

These were the visitors. But the permanent population were less likely to spend much time in admiring the view. The City's jurisdiction did not run here and every rogue who could make his way across London Bridge—the only bridge—or by boat, over the river, was fairly safe. True, the Bishop of Winchester had his own private jail, attached to his palace, called the Clink. But as a rule the bishop did not bother very much about what was done outside his own "Liberty," as the district under his authority was called.

Bankside in Shakespeare's time, then, had many of those elements which make up what journalists call the "underworld." It had an intricacy, a niceness of distinction between this form of roguery and that, which no modern gangsterdom could beat. And as to its vocabulary, in which it described its own doings and members, you would not know that the words were English at all.

A "harman-beck," a "jarkman" and a "lowing-cheat" would probably not suggest to you a constable, a forger or a cow, though "cove" for "fellow" has come down to modern times. The "foists," "nips" and "coney-catchers"—various types of thieves or pickpockets—must have been known to Shakespeare, and I like to think, too, that the Hostess in "Henry V" was taken from his own landlady on the Bankside. There is a certain sure handling and spontaneity of utterance about her speeches which surely came from an everyday familiarity with a person rather than with a mere type, or perhaps he took her from the hostess of the Falcon, an inn close to the Globe and near the site of what is now Holland Street.

* * *

In Scene 7 of Act 5 of "Troilus and Cressida" he shows his familiarity with the bull-baiting for which this district was so famous. "Now, bull! now, dog!" says Thersites, "'Loo, Paris, 'loo! . . . The bull has the game: 'ware horns, ho!" That bit was certainly taken from the life.

Then again, in Scene 4 of Act 5 of "Henry VIII," we have the Porter shouting to the crowd, "You'll leave your noise anon, ye rascals. Do you take the court for Paris Garden?" an obvious reference to the jolly London crowd as noisy then at Paris Garden, at the west end of the Bankside, as ever it was to be two centuries later on Hampstead Heath at Bank Holiday.

Every Shakespeare expert is puzzled and fascinated by the problem of how one man of little more than 30 could have shown such a vast knowledge of the close details of life—of trade and profession, of science and scholarship and all their social et ceteras. No one knows where he went or what he did during most of that mysterious decade between his leaving home and his emerging as a playwright in the capital. But a little knowledge of the Bankside of his period shows us where he got the material for a score or more of characters of what is called "low life"—the porters, soldiers, tapsters, serving wenches and so on.

With something of all this in mind, you may profitably visit the Bankside of today. An aged, whitewashed subway a hundred yards or so beyond the south end of Blackfriars Bridge leads you to it and might stand for a descent to the Avernus of the past. You emerge in sight of the corner of Holland Street behind which stood The Swan. Bankside is the walled lane bearing left.

* * *

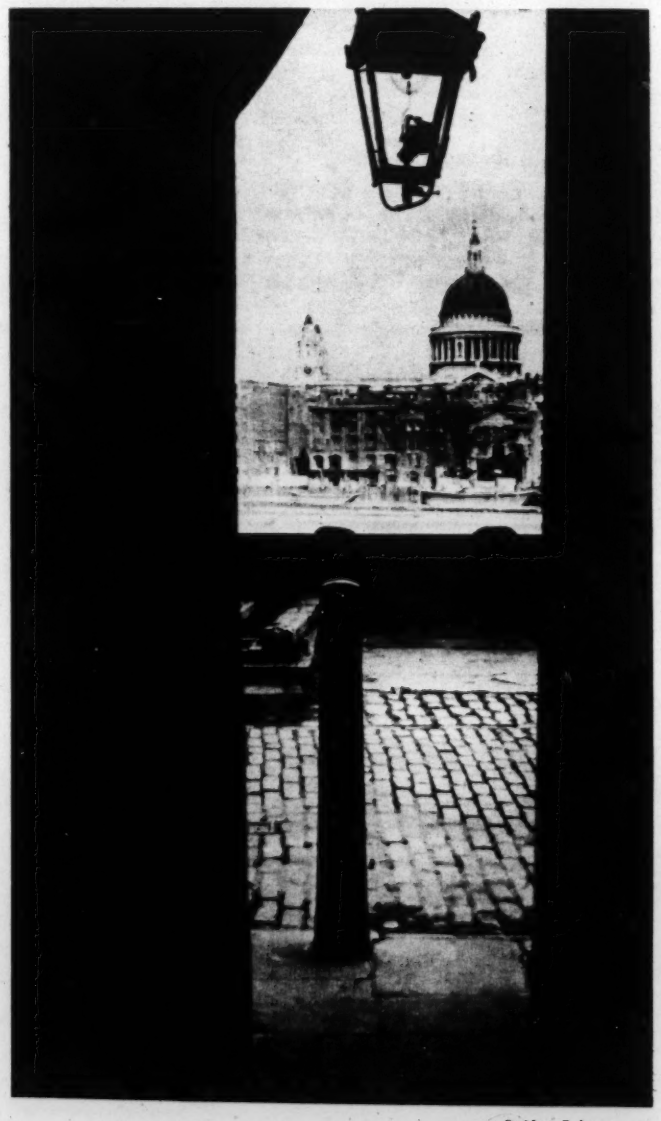
Having passed a dark entry, you come at last to where Bankside is really the bank of the Thames. Here barges disgorge their cargoes.

Notice the charming little eighteenth-century house labeled (Number something or other) "Cardinal's Wharf." There is an intriguing little alleyway beside it leading past a walled garden. Turn round and you get one of the best views of St. Paul's to be had—on the far side of the river, of course. Bear Garden and Rose Alley are other lanes leading hence, and Shakespeare must have trodden the earth beneath their nineteenth-century paving stones.

Going under Southwark Bridge, we are near the site of the Rose, and then we come to a Dickensian little tavern called The Anchor, outside which the guardposts to keep vehicles from cutting the corner, in the less orderly days of the last century, still bear the legend

The Clink
1812

referring to the "Liberty" mentioned above, named from His Grace of Winchester's prison. The site of this is just beyond, under the archway. Here are flour warehouses, and the lane between them leads to St. Mary Overie's Dock. St. Mary Overie, or Overy, is now Southwark Cathedral, and Shakespeare must have looked on it often as he trod the alleys of Bankside, with his thoughts in Prospero's cave, maybe, or in the green glades of Arden.



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FROM CARDINAL'S WHARF, BANKSIDE

Over These Ancient Cobbles and Flagstones Shakespeare Must Have Walked Very Often, and the Old Gothic St. Paul's, Looming Up Across The Thames, Was Then a Feature of London's Sky Line.

Among the New Books

The Beacon Light of Mankind

The Bible: Beacon Light of History, by Albert Field Gilmore. Boston: Associated Authors. $2.75.

PROGRESSIVELY, WITH THE AGES, as the effulgence, the clearer light of revelation and understanding dawns in the hearts of men, the pathway through the centuries since the evening of the Sixth Day seems to be shortened and illumined. As one lays down, after being refreshed and satisfied, this newest light which reveals the origin and purpose of the Book of books, The Bible, there comes the sense of a new and closer familiarity with the historians, teachers, disciples and apostles whose names have been immortalized as lawgivers, interpreters and guides.

It is not probable that Dr. Gilmore, in undertaking the work which he has done so well, consciously sought to so completely bridge the centuries since the creation to the early years of the Christian Era that his readers would be able to gain, as he himself must have gained, a realization of the immanence, the everpresence of that directing Force which separated the sea and the land. Neither is it probable that he hoped completely to divest the familiar story of the origin and preservation of sacred writ of the mystery and vagueness which even the strict conformist has not always been able to dissipate.

* * *

But he has done both these things, and more, by a quite simple and thoroughly convincing method of approach and exposition. Upon the Old Testament he has thrown the clear light of sympathetic understanding. The advocate who is sure of his ground, and who is convinced in advance of the worthiness of the cause he espouses, works from an entirely different basis from that taken by one who sets out to prove or disprove by experiment, or extraneous testimony, a given state of facts or a posed theory.

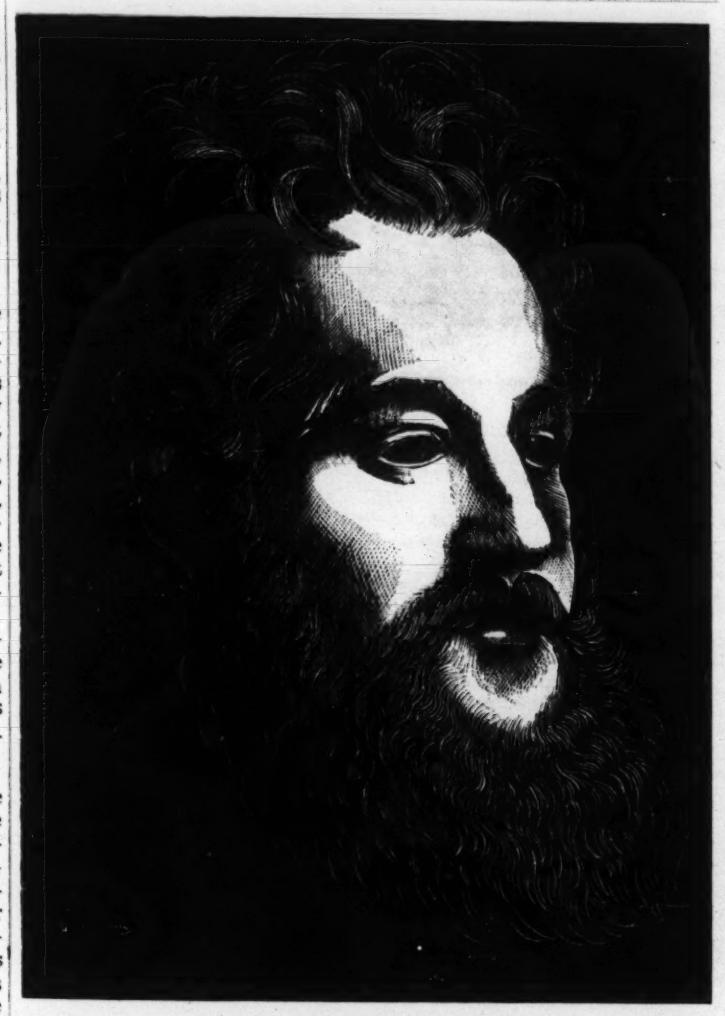
The student who has read much, or little, often tires, in pursuing the arguments of philosophers, biographers and historians, in attempting to verify or check the voluminous references and footnotes appended to the printed text. Dr. Gilmore has, happily, refrained from resorting to the testimony of that vast army of corroborating witnesses whom he might have called. He has, by the presentation of convincing collateral proof, established the premise of reasonableness and convincing logic in every chapter and in the treatment of even controversial topics and episodes.

* * *

It may be that some may, unconsciously or from preconception, regard the Bible almost with a feeling of awe. We think of its origin as being shrouded in mystery, and of the Book itself as having been written for a strange people and for other times. If there lingered in thought even some slight remnant of such prejudice, that has been cleared away and forever dissipated by the realization of a closer spiritual brotherhood which has united the children of one Father and the seekers after the same Truth through all the ages.

There is revealed anew, in the pages of this latest book, the divine purpose which dwarfs and answers even scholarly detractions and doubts. It is the establishment upon earth of that brotherhood taught and demonstrated by the Nazarene, and the omniscience and everpresence of one God. Dr. Gilmore faithfully and persuasively follows this text in his exposition of the Book from Genesis to Revelation. He has done more than establish the authenticity and inspired origin of the Bible. He has opened before us the pearl of the world's masterpieces of literature, a gem of purest ray serene.

FRANK L. PERRIN



William Morris: Woodcut by John Farleigh, From Gerald H. Crow's Biography, "William Morris, Designer" (Studio Publications)

Purrs and Scratches

Cat-Calls, by Peggy Bacon. New York: McBride. $2.50.

PEGGY BACON dedicates her latest mélange of drawings and verse "to other cats."

Now what can be done about a person like that? No feminist is she in exclusive loyalties, for she can toss out this bit of broccoli without benefit of dressing to make it go down easily:

False Front

She lifts her forehead, tilts her chin,
  and with defining style
presents the facet of a thin,
  fastidious profile;
as if she fixed it with a pin,
  her sweet disarming smile.

I'd like to watch her when she sleeps
  or catch her unawares,
for I divine the face she keeps
  behind the face she wears,
is but a rather furtive face,
  collapsible with cares.

The picture that goes with this shows us a rather stringy lady in repose, observed only by her tabby. One of Peggy's springtime scenes has a tree waving its branches with all the zest of a cheer leader at a football game. Of a person of pomp she remarks, "He will not listen, so he cannot learn; to cut a figure is his sole concern." Represent this person as a child issuing from a house labeled "Important Hall," and the thing becomes somehow doubly ridiculous, for there in the street are other children making obeisances in the form of acrobatic antics.

In "The Witching Hour" we learn how the fascinating young man at the party was lured away from Mrs. Parker of the suburbs by a siren who gored him between his shoulders with her eyes. Then Peggy can sigh: "How different the look of one at midnight from at noon, illumined by the sane sun or by the foolish moon." She ponders the ways of the circus, the behavior of people used to streets that are strange to her, the collecting of celebrities, the man who builds a house but finds that he has forgotten why he built it, and the lady who "paints apart in manner mystic, it isn't Art but it's artistic."

There is a nip to her verse that derives from the economy of means largely like the drawings in which she gets such big effects from apparently slight causes. Further, Peggy Bacon arranges the words in a trickle down the center of the page, so that she gets much the same emphasis by tossing accents in the reader's eye as George Ade used to obtain with the liberal use of capital letters in his fables in slang. But by hook and by crook she manages to be steadily fascinating with her scratchings and purrings, and here and there a lusty miaow.

E. C. S.

The Pasquiers—Book III

In Sight of the Promised Land, by George Duhamel. London: J. M. Dent. 7s. 6d.

THE LONGER the Pasquier chronicle grows the deeper becomes one's pleasure in reading it. Exactitude in the observation of M. Duhamel's little bourgeois family, which is now rising modestly but not very happily in fortune and has moved out to the Parisian banlieue, is tempered by justice; in fact, of all the moral qualities which M. Duhamel possesses, justice is the most typical of him. In the cool, gray and level tones of his picture of these very human human beings and the unhurried selection of significant episodes in their lives, one is reminded of the flat, beautifully spaced manner of "War and Peace"; but it is evident that the bourgeois Pasquiers, concerned in their several ways with getting out of poverty into middle-class affluence, are not to be figures on the romantic scale of a vast canvas.

M. Duhamel is essentially a painter of interiors, a writer who catches the subtlety of the day's tedium. The emotions of that shabby yet fantastic amorist, the elder Pasquier, serve M. Duhamel not as an opportunity for exploring the depths of passion and quixotry but for an exposition of the restless Doctor's character, morally regarded.

* * *

This is the third volume of the chronicle to be translated into English, and the translation is good. The story opens with a family argument about money. The children are now in the early twenties. Joseph believes in money and nothing else and taunts Cécile for being an artist and young Laurent—the narrator—with his desire for learning. Ferdinand, admirer of Joseph, is engaged to be married and Valdemar—who comes to a violent end—is in the full agony of his engagement to Cécile. The elder Pasquier has passed his famous examination and can now call himself Doctor. Inflated by an endearing pride in the title, he floats up like a bubble into a dream world, in which he conducts his love affairs, abuses has patients, buys a comical motorcar, drifts incompetently into the purchase of a bad bit of land, and finds very soon that the goal of professional independence, toward which he has striven all his life, is dull and boring to his sanguine nature.

In the second volume, it will be remembered, the young Laurent had suffered a serious blow in the discovery of his father's behavior. Now, his determination to be as unlike his father as possible has turned him disastrously against love, and he is becoming in some respects a dreaming prig—with a passion for independence—in short, something very much like his father. Yet Laurent, to M. Duhamel's great credit, is an artist and remains a very sympathetic character. If he is a prig and a dreamer, he is also a serious and imaginative young man.

* * *

No one character dominates M. Duhamel's essay in reminiscence; and this self-imposed limitation, while admirable and required for the expression of his talents, does leave one with a sense of depths unplumbed. But depths are not his object and the book is raised far above the dead level of episodic portraiture by the skill with which its underlying theme is quietly reiterated. This theme is the middle-class temperament and fortune, its urges, its development, its apotheosis; its influence on art and learning and business; its dilemmas, its vague apprehension of the future.

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More Letters of Montaigne, via Professor Zeitlin

The Essays of Michel de Montaigne, translated and edited by Jacob Zeitlin. Volume Two. New York: Knopf. $5.

THE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS of this new version of Montaigne's Essays were indicated, discussed and commended when the first volume was reviewed in these columns about a year ago. It will be sufficient to remind the reader that Professor Zeitlin has based his translation upon the version of Charles Cotton rather than upon the Elizabethan version of John Florio; that he has taken into account the nineteenth-century translations, and that, while weighing the merits of each and holding where possible to Cotton's felicitous style, he has made a version that is his own and that is indisputably the best in English.

So with regard to the abundant annotation. He is abreast of the latest scholarship in this field and makes generous acknowledgment of his indebtedness to various editors and commentators. If often he seems to depend closely upon Monsieur Villey, that is only because upon many aspects of Montaigne (especially upon the chronological order of the Essays) Villey has marshaled all the evidence likely ever to be accessible and from that evidence has said what must be the last word.

But in the last resort Professor Zeitlin depends upon his own judgment because he is a Montaigne specialist in his own right and can claim to speak with authority. Even in the matter of the text he has scrutinized minutely the results of the labors of the French editors, particularly Villey and Armaingaud; and he is able to point to a misprint that alters and deforms the sense of one essay in the supposedly impeccable Municipal Edition founded upon the "Bordeaux Copy" of the Essays.

So in the matter of interpretation. Here he is, of course, much nearer to Villey than to Armaingaud and other more or less eccentric editors who have sought to interpret Montaigne in the light of their own prepossessions. It is indeed unfortunate that the edition published by Conard, so charming in format and of such convenient size, is colored throughout by the partisanship of the pugnacious Dr. Armaingaud, who on every possible occasion has forced the evidence into the groove of his own conception of Montaigne's philosophy.

No such criticism can be brought against Professor Zeitlin's scholarship, which is perfectly dispassionate and objective. The introduction to the first volume is the finest example of these qualities; but the same characteristics appear in the commentary. This is not obtruded at the foot of each page but modestly and conveniently assembled at the back of the volume. It is rich in interest. To each essay is supplied an introductory note, in which the evidence for the date is displayed and the ideas analyzed in their successive stages. These introductions vary in length from three or four lines to many pages, according to the importance of the essay, for Professor Zeitlin preserves throughout a sense of proportion.

Following the introduction are notes on every passage requiring interpretation. Most of these have to do with the indentification of Montaigne's innumerable illustrative citations not only from the classics but from contemporary books, many of them quite obscure. Here Professor Zeitlin has necessarily depended in large measure upon the labors of the French and German specialists who have preceded him; and (without subjecting the matter to accurate tests) it is probably safe to say that his original contribution is not very large, since the work of annotation has been going on for many years.

This is not the case with the introductory analyses, where fresh light is often thrown upon matters in dispute. This may be illustrated by the admirable and informative introduction to the celebrated twelfth essay of Book II, the "Apologie de Raimond Sebond." Appropriately the longest of all the essays is accompanied by the longest of Professor Zeitlin's disquisitions, extending to nearly 40 pages. This is not disproportionate, for we have here to do with crucial and fundamental problems of Montaigne's sincerity, his attitude toward Roman Catholic Christianity, his attitude toward rationalism and "the Religion of Nature," his intention in publishing the "Apology" and the history of its composition.

Upon all these questions Professor Zeitlin, while using the results of his predecessors, has his own light to cast. Particularly notable is his analysis of the "Apology" into sections of various date, with the deduction that the few pages consecrated directly to Sebond can be separated from the bulk of the essay. This analysis helps to explain the strange contradictions which have been detected in the essay, which have puzzled generations of readers, and which were the basis of Sainte-Beuve's celebrated and influential attack upon Montaigne's sincerity.

It is a pleasure to commend and recommend once more this fine piece of scholarship, which is a credit to America.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

By Her Friend

My Friend, Julia Lathrop, by Jane Addams. New York: Macmillan. $2.

JANE ADDAMS HERSELF has been such a heroic figure in American history that her posthumous book has the double value of telling the life story of the first chief of the federal Children's Bureau, and of showing how Julia Lathrop contributed to the development and work of her friend, Jane Addams.

One of the most illuminating passages tells of a speech in which Miss Addams allowed herself to be humorous at the expense of an organization which was causing her some difficulties at Hull House. When she sat down Miss Lathrop reminded her that her remarks would scarcely win over her opponents and that "inner irritation is so hard to suppress that an audience can detect it even in a joke."

Miss Addams traces Miss Lathrop's work from her days at Hull House, through the years as member of the Illinois State Board of Charities and her resignation on the ground that, while there had been two administrations, one of each political party, "during all that period the institutions have been used for party ends."

Miss Lathrop might have considered that her action had terminated her opportunities for public service, but actually she was later reappointed to the board, helped to found the children's court, served as a board member of the Immigrants' Protective League and became, by the appointment of President Taft to the Children's Bureau in 1912, the first woman to hold an important federal post in the United States.

M. S.

From Napoleon in Flight

With Napoleon in Russia, from the Memoirs of General de Caulaincourt. New York: Morrow. $3.75.

HISTORIANS AND BIOGRAPHERS, friends and foes must have written about Napoleon and La Gloire more than 100,000 books and monographs. Faced with even the most conservative estimate, it is difficult not to ask just what another book can hope to add to the story. Yet these extracts from the memoirs of General de Caulaincourt, the Duke of Vicenza, should not be overlooked. For the expert they are important because they shed a little more light here and there on those obscure details that the true "forscher" is always eager to clear up. For the lay reader, less versed in Napoleonic lore, they hold not only a graphic account of the French dictator's Russian campaign, but also an interesting picture of the man's character.

Armand de Caulaincourt was a professional soldier. He entered the army at 14. At heart he was always a representative of the old régime. And he was a man who felt that while he had Napoleon's esteem, he did not enjoy his favor. No doubt these influences guided his hand as these pages were "jotted down at [his] desk and in camp, every day and at all times of day." He was outspoken against the Russian war before it was launched. His attitude toward the Emperor verged on truculence. Yet as Napoleon's Ambassador to St. Petersburg, he was able to warn him of the Tsar Alexander's threat that he would be the last to draw the sword, but also the last to sheathe it, that the vast expanse of Russia and its winter would fight better for him than his armies. He is less critical of Napoleon as a soldier. And he tells the detailed story of the ill-fated campaign from a similar point of vantage. He served as the Emperor's master of horse and as such was responsible for all transport for the army.

* * *

For most readers, however, the most interesting part of the book will be the last 150 pages or so, in which De Caulaincourt records every word—it would seem—spoken during the 14 days and nights of Napoleon's flight from Smorgoni to Paris. After leaving the shattered army, the Corsican and his master of horse traveled almost alone, the former incognito as Count F. J. M. Gérard de Rayneval, secretary to De Caulaincourt. Napoleon himself said: "Never had any man so long a tête-à-tête with his sovereign." Everything was discussed—military matters, foreign policy, internal affairs, plans for the future and the personalities and capabilities of many of the personages around the Emperor.

A very human Napoleon emerges from these pages. Sometimes he was headstrong and deluded—about England, for example; but about his own fortunes, in spite of his "Strong Man" talk, he seemed only an incorrigible optimist. He displayed a keen insight into most characters. What biographer can add anything to the Emperor's evaluation of Talleyrand—"He is a born intriguer, and quite immoral, but he's very witty and certainly the most capable of all the ministers I have had"? For a military dictator, Napoleon showed a touching affection for the people of France. That is perhaps the secret of the admiration his troops had for him, an admiration so great that there was not a murmur against him even in the horrors of the retreat from Moscow.

* * *

"I am impatient," he told De Caulaincourt, "for the day of general peace, so as to get some rest and be able to act the good man. . . . I shall see the cottage fireside of our fair France. I wish to visit the departments which lack proper communications, to build roads and canals, to help commerce and encourage industry. There is an enormous amount to be done in France. . . . A few more years of perseverance, a few more bivouacs. . . ."

The few more bivouacs were pitched; the few more years passed, and there came Waterloo and St. Helena. But the end of the story is beyond the covers of this book. These pages end before it becomes necessary to say, "If Napoleon had only—." Or did his star really set in the flames of Moscow? Was all the rest just afterglow?

Because De Caulaincourt had fallen out of grace with the Bourbonists for his alleged part in the d'Enghein affair and because the Bonapartists would have been horrified by his picture of their idol, these memoirs remained in the family archives until 1913. Then, as they were about to be published, the château was mined by the Germans. After the war the task was resumed from an uncorrected manuscript in Paris. In August, 1933, the original manuscript, with the author's own corrections, was found in the ruins of the château. It is from this that the present version has been translated.

E. C. H. K.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

History

The Green Corn Rebellion, by William Cunningham (Vanguard, $2), is a realistic novel of the unsuccessful uprising in 1917 of Oklahoma farmers against the draft and against the entry of the United States into the World War, and of the tragedy it brought into the lives of some of those who took part in it.

* * *

A History of Rome, from 753 B. C. to A. D. 410, by Cyril E. Robinson (Crowell, $3.50). A master at Winchester tries to restore the unity and continuity which seem to him to have been destroyed by dividing the history of Rome into halves.

* * *

The Expulsion of the Jews from Spain, by Valeriu Marcu (Viking, $2.25). A Roumanian historian examines the reasons for the persecution of the Jews under Ferdinand and Isabella.

* * *

The Story of the Human Race, by Henry Thomas (Winchell-Thomas, $3). A "biographical outline of history."

* * *

Drama and Music

Eugene O'Neill, by Richard Dana Skinner (Longman's Green, $2). Aims to interpret a dramatist's artistic evolution in terms of a saint's progress.

* * *

Two Plays of the Social Comedy, by William Mahl (New Rochelle, N. Y.: Published by the Author). Contains "The Age of Gold, an American Historical Play," and "The Great and the Small, a Comedy of Contemporary Confusion."

* * *

A Musical Companion, edited by John Erskine (Knopf, $3). Follows in abbreviated form the text of "The Musical Companion," published in London last November. Authors of the various sections of the original included Julius Harrison, Edward J. Dent, Francis Toye, Dyneley Hussey and Edwin (not "Edward," as it appears in the Introductory Note) Evans. A chapter on American music, written by Mme. Olga Samaroff, has been added.

* * *

How to Understand Music, by Oscar Thompson (Lincoln MacVeagh; Dial Press, $2.75). A distinguished critic thinks it is time to shelve "appreciation" and substitute for it "understanding" of music. He discusses music from the viewpoint of the listener.

* * *

So You're Writing a Play! by Clayton Hamilton (Little Brown, $1.75). Well, if you are, this volume, unless you are already an expert, will be of use to you. Mr. Hamilton has been for many years teacher, critic and dramatist. He gives some very commonsensical advice on dramatic effect, patterns, characterization, dialogue and other practical matters.

* * *

A History of Music, by Theodore M. Finney (Harcourt Brace, $3.75) attempts to compress into a single volume "a comprehensive history of music, from the Greeks to American jazz." The author, an orchestra player and teacher, has perhaps come as near as could be to success in an impossible task. That is to say, he has written a fairly comprehensive outline of music.

* * *

Poetry

Roses Green, Roses Black, by Louis A. Freedman (Putnam, $2.50). A volume of verse by a new writer who employs classical forms but is given to rhythmical experimentation.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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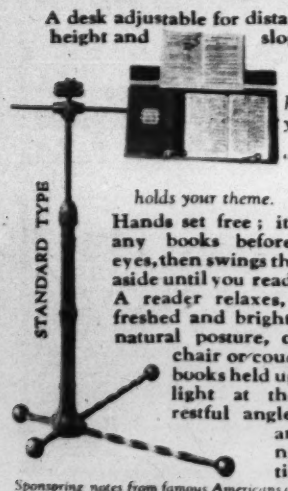

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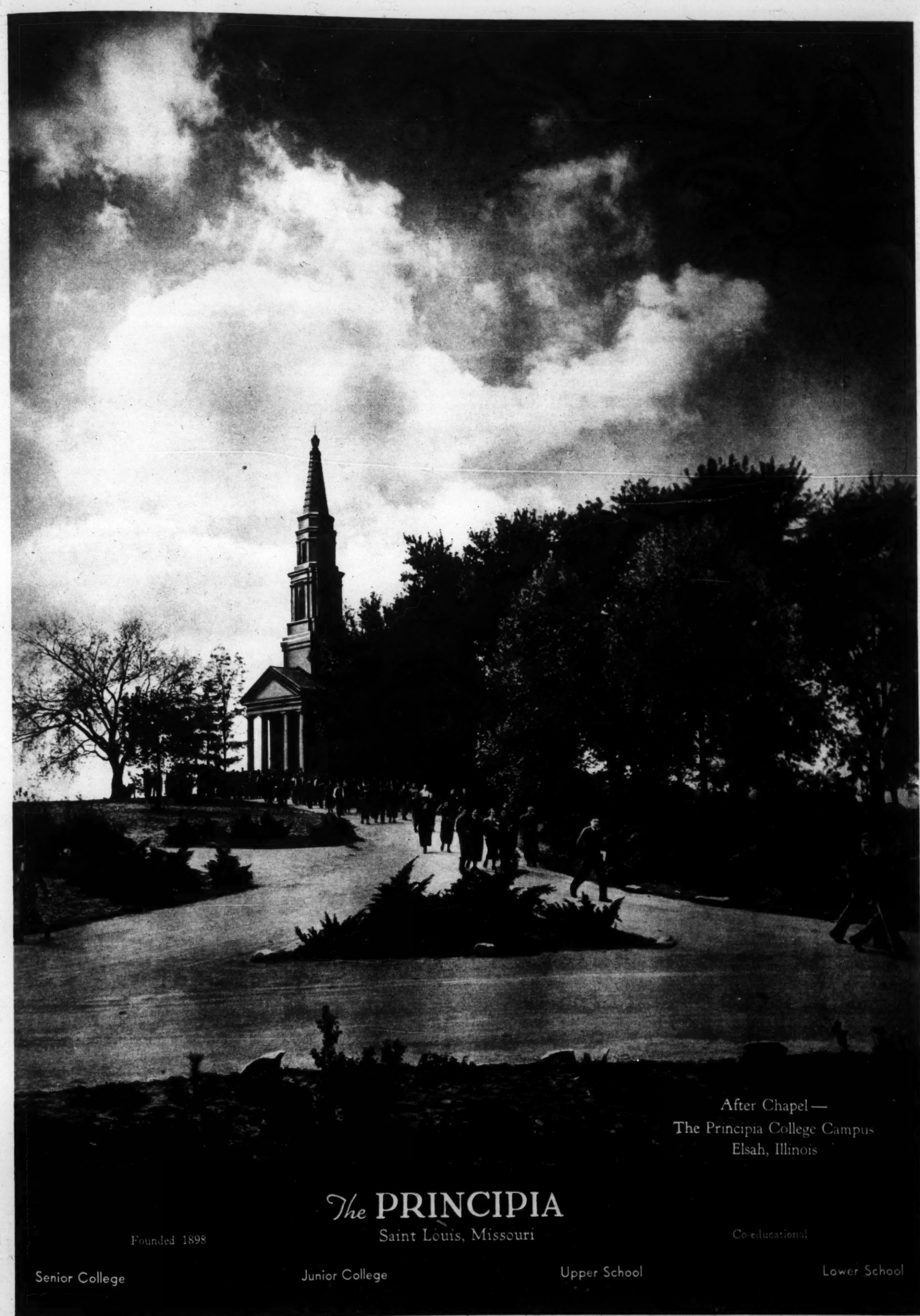

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YOU WILL FIND HIM in a cellar in Mulberry Street, New York, making a suit of armor for a knight of Charlemagne. He is not listed in the telephone book, but, after you leave the B.-M. T. on Canal Street, between Elizabeth and the Bowery, any of the happy gentlemen with broccoli, cantaloupes, peppers, garlic or oranges for sale will forsake his pushcart to escort you to the "Boss of the Marionettes."

And there, at almost any hour during the day, "Papa" Manteo, as he is always called, can be seen hammering away on his anvil, fashioning a breastplate of brass; blazoning a helmet with a magnificent lion rampant regardant; beating the Sign of the Cross into the escutcheon of Roland or Oliver. This is just a hobby, for Agrippino Manteo & Son are electricians, as advertised by letters stitched in red on the back of the armorer's shirt, but the electrical business is not exactly absorbing, down on Mulberry Street, and, anyway, everybody knows everybody, and you can be found if you're wanted.

As a boy in Sicily, Papa Manteo learned from his father and grandfather the art of making and operating marionettes and of fashioning armor for the figures almost four feet tall, which weigh, when accoutered, from 80 to 120 pounds. Each helmet, each gauntlet, each solleret has its distinctive design. The whole Manteo family do their part. La Signora and la Signorina, in their leisure hours, when the housekeeping in their rooms over the workshop is done, sew and embroider the doublets and jerkins of the medieval heroes, and the gowns of their beautiful ladies fair.

The three elder brothers, Domingo, Miguel and Ritz, help their father to carve the wooden heads and bodies, and to operate the marionettes during performances. The youngest brother, Giovanni, is an all-round assistant. Born in South America, these five young Manteos learned the ways of marionettes while they were learning to walk, and have had a share in productions in Buenos Aires and other Argentine cities they inhabited before settling in New York.

All the long day, in the cellar, witches and warriors and princesses, court villains, Saracens, magicians, hang mutely splendid on their rods. But at night they come vigorously, dynamically alive. As the last red brushful of sunset runs into the purples that draw together the skyscrapers of Manhattan; and uptown taxicabs fill up and empty, and fill again, with immaculate fares in dress suits, and silk and velvet frocks; Mulberry Street empties its pushcarts. Mulberry Street covers its mounds of Gorgonzola and Parmesan, takes in its melons and peaches, eats its spaghetti and its spool-shaped bread, and goes to the theater.

Last night's peanut shells have been swept up, the chairs dusted, and a faded, but still intelligible, curtain, with its pictorial duel, lowered. La Signora Manteo is at the box office, extending a hospitable greeting to the audience. The charge is twenty-five cents, and you sit anywhere you like. Before immigration was restricted, the theater, which seats over 200, drew much larger numbers, for there were newcomers then, to Mulberry Street, who could not understand English. The audience has dwindled sadly, but there are still the neighbors who come, night after night, to revel in the bloody combat between Christian and Saracen. As they sit waiting, they discuss, in their native tongue, the approaching episode.

Behind the scenes, Papa Manteo hangs his script on a nail. It is a prose version, in Italian, of Ariosto's famous poem, "Orlando Furioso." He will forget to look at it, however, when the performance gets under way, when Domingo, Miguel and Ritz, stripped to the waist and perspiring from the sheer physical exertion of moving the marionettes, plunge the gallant warriors into fierce battle. Then he will stand in the wings, his eyes flashing, his great voice vibrating with the intensity of the scene. He will be Charlemagne, Orlando, Oliver, Zerbino, Roland and every other male character in turn. His sons will occasionally contribute lines. His daughter, la Signorina Aïda, will do the female personae, and do them with marked dramatic ability.

The stage will rock and rattle under the bouncing bodies of a dozen or two knights and infidels, as their armor clashes together, their swords slash through metal, and their heads occasionally roll off onto the floor. Tense are the knuckles of the audience, rigid their feet, glazed their eyes. What if the First Peer *does* float onto the battlefield, instead of striding on! What if the rods *do* show where the heads were severed! What if the scenery *doesn't* fit! What if the castle wall *does* lift and flutter in the breeze! A middle-aged Italian mother, on the second row, is weeping into the corner of her apron. A small boy on the front row is perilously near the tip edge of his chair. The play lasts eighteen months, with a different episode each night.

No need here for realistic setting to aid the imagination. The audience supplies all the assistance to illusion that is required. "We *must* make the Crusaders vanquish the Moors," Ritz will tell you, as he points to the damaged armor which he and his father will have to repair on the morrow. There is always a little job of repairing to be done in the cellar, after the evening fray.

Not one sound of applause follows the curtain. But emotion is appeased. Peaceful, contented, the proprietors of pushcarts and of little groceries, and their wives and families, file out of the theater, while seven rather disheveled artists pick up the wounded and slain, and hang them happily back on their poles. Some three hundred soldiers of Charlemagne loll one against another, in motionless wide-eyed indifference to the burnished splendor they produce in the dim backstage and cellar passages in Mulberry Street.

PEARL P. STRACHAN

Wide World Photos

THE SHOW MUST GO ON

Agrippino Reads the Lines of the Play, While His Sons Manipulate the Stalwart Armored Knights, From Above. The Feminine Parts Are Read by His Daughter, Aida, Who Also Stands "in the Wings" With Him.

Over the Editor's Desk

Going Places

THE ARTICLES in this number seem to fall pretty well under the head of "Going Places," although we didn't intend it to be exactly a travel number. The first one shows how Japan, in going into China and bringing it up to date, may be creating for itself a powerful industrial and commercial rival in the Far East. The second article (Page 3) is about a woman who has gone lots of places and seen a lot of interesting things happen.

The next (Page 4) tells what happens (or, rather, used to happen) when Presidents of the United States were patrons of the drama and went regularly to the theater. The next (Page 5) tells how much better methods have been devised in England for caring for the poor than in the old days, when "over the hills to the poorhouse" was heard too often.

The article on Page 6 tells how people are going places fast by train, and have been going faster than most people think for a good long time past. And just in case anyone should believe that going places fast is the primary object of existence, we insert on Page 7 an article that ought to disabuse him of any such opinion; it will reach most of our readers by New Year's Eve, and might be a good thing to read while sitting up late—if you sit up. The article on Pages 8 and 9 tells of a place that a good many people in North America (and some from South America) head for in the winter time. On Page 10 is an article which will make you want to visit the London of three centuries ago. And if you can keep away from Mulberry Street after reading the short article on this page—well, then obviously you're not interested in marionettes.

So here is material for a good deal of armchair traveling—and maybe some incentive actually to take to the road.

Each article has elements which make it especially timely at this season, or link it definitely with important developments in the news of the world.

This, you know, is a requirement that we try to fulfill in every number.

THE EDITOR

Contributors . .

SYDNEY GREENBIE knows the Far East from having lived and worked there. He has written several articles for the Weekly Magazine Section about Oriental affairs, the last of which was "Machines Abhor the Coolie."

W. P. M. is a frequent contributor of poems to the Weekly Magazine Section.

MARJORIE SHULER, of the Monitor's New York staff, introduced us to a writer of advertising and fiction, Helen Woodward, in the Magazine of Nov. 13. Today she lets us meet a writer of news, of articles and of books.

JULIA CHANDLER used to be drama critic on a Washington newspaper. So she became familiar with presidential theater-going habits, among other things, and discusses them today.

HENRY WICKHAM STEED is one of Britain's leading journalists, a former editor of The Times, and formerly proprietor and editor of the British Review of Reviews. He is the author of many articles and books, both in French and English, mostly about European history and politics.

E. C. COTES is a member of the Monitor's London staff. He has written previous articles for the Magazine, the last of which, "Leader by Tradition," concerned the part of Lord Linlithgow in British affairs, and appeared Aug. 21.

RALPH W. CESSNA is head of the Monitor's news bureau in Chicago. He has taken a special interest in transportation matters.

HARRY V. ROFF contributes another of his transcripts of conversations remarkable for the depth of thought they reveal—and require on the part of readers.

WANDA MACDOWELL is Monitor correspondent in Miami, and a loyal Floridian, of the transplanted variety.

ALAN IVIMEY is a British journalist and an expert photographer.

PEARL P. STRACHAN is a member of the Monitor editorial staff in Boston.

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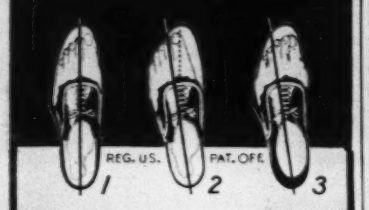

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..Presidents at the Theater

(Continued from Page 4)

thoughtfulness and consideration which marked the human relationships of his entire career.

With Mr. Wilson's exit the charm and gaiety and enchantment which had always marked theatrical performances in Washington went into eclipse, for Warren G. Harding seldom set foot in the theater while he was in Washington; Calvin Coolidge went just twice during his Administration, seeing "No, No, Nanette" and "Trelawney of the Wells." Mr. Hoover never once attended a theatrical performance during his entire Administration, and Franklin D. Roosevelt has been only twice since he took the oath of office, first to the National Theater in April, 1933, to see a performance of Rachel Crowther's "When Ladies Meet," and second in February, 1935, to see Walter Huston and Fay Bainter in "Dodsworth." The latter occasion instantly became a brilliant social function for the entire audience. After the performance the President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained for Miss Bainter and Mr. Huston at a supper in the White House.

* * *

Nobody seems to know why Mr. Harding absented himself from the theater. L. Stoddard Taylor, for many years manager of the Belasco Theater in Washington, personally invited him several times, and was told he would come "if ever he found time." And he did once in a while when there was some fine comedy on the boards, but not often enough to keep alive the fine old traditions and customs with which other Presidents had saturated the playhouses of the nation's capital.

Mr. Coolidge made no bones about being bored by the theater. When once asked about it, he said he had rather go out in the White House yard and play with his dogs. Although Mr. Hoover received a personal visit from Mr. Taylor, who invited him to the Belasco Theater to see "Once in a Lifetime," he did not accept.

* * *

Being a Roosevelt, the present Chief Executive does love the theater. He has gone so seldom, mainly because it requires an entire evening for such indulgence, and Mr. Roosevelt feels he cannot spare so long a time for relaxation, especially when he can stage his own "movies" right in the White House.

The equipment is in the upper reception hall, and his staff is constantly on the lookout for comedies which will incite that hearty laugh they all so like to hear. The more improbable and slapstick the comedy, the better the President likes it. This is easily understandable, because it is that sort of entertainment which takes him the farthest away from the national problems which involve his attention and his time.

When less taxed, Franklin D. Roosevelt promises himself more frequent visits to Washington playhouses. When he is able to be thus generous to himself he will be personally carrying the New Deal into the theatrical world, where the stimulus of his patronage is urgently needed to revive the fine old traditions and social prestige the theater so long enjoyed in the capital of the United States.

..Olympus

(Continued from Page 3)

have left the hall in glistening, shining robes, if Miss Thompson had not risen to besmirch him with wit and cleverness.

Manufacturers, she had charged, do not sell their products by their worth but by the youth and allure of photographs of society women and actresses. And Government, she added gravely, has adopted the practice of big business and instead of explaining its policies, sell them, too, by the tag of a slogan.

Miss Thompson was told that she had made a good speech, an important speech, and she replied: "I won't make a speech at all unless it is about something in which I believe and for which I feel. I must puncture some balloon, or if not puncture it, at least attack it."

It was in the hall, in the hurry of wraps and departing cars, that she said: "The greatest asset of Americans is the disinterested mind, freedom for full inquiry. When leaders try to plow that under they attempt to destroy hope itself. I don't believe that everyone is evil. I don't like this attitude of general suspicion. All that matters is for us to be aware, to have more intelligence regarding public affairs."

I thought of how in the earlier days of her career she was termed a radical, and how now the charge of conservatism is being hurled at her. Someone has tried to define her position as that of a rebellious conservative. But I thought that she was just a good, old-fashioned liberal as she said, "People here today have been talking about a revolution as though that would be something new in the United States. Why, we are a revolutionary country! We were founded on the revolutionary idea that the common man can be educated and become enlightened and be able to govern himself. The Declaration of Independence gave us all the revolution we need. If we develop life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to read, work, choose and pursue leisure, we shall have enough work to keep us going for another 200 years."

Ship Grows Bigger

A steamer has recently grown by 19 feet 3 inches in three weeks while in the dockyards at Hull in Yorkshire. The Ipswich Trader, which plies regularly between Hull and Holland, was too small; so she was cut in two, the two halves drawn apart, and a fresh extension inserted. Her carrying capacity has thus been increased by approximately 100 tons.

"THE REBEL": STREAMLINED TRAIN OF THE GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN

..The Iron Horse Laughs

(Continued from Page 6)

pocket behind the moving object as it whizzes along. Not all air resistance is from the front. Much is due to the pulling effect of a sort of vacuum created at the rear of a flat-backed object. By making this rear end round, the air just slides off and does not form this air pocket. The new streamlined trains simply make both ends more or less pointed and pull in everything that might stick out to stir up resistance against the air.

The subject of the Diesel motor needs more attention.

The principle of the gasoline motor is this: gasoline mixed with air in a carburetor forms a vapor and is sucked into a cylinder. This vapor is ignited by an electrical spark and the explosion forces down the piston, providing the motive power.

In the Diesel an explosion provides the motive power, but the fuel is low-grade oil, and the charge of this oil, sprayed into the cylinder under pressure, is ignited, not by a spark, but by a mass of air compressed to a point at which it generates a heat of around 1000 degrees Fahrenheit. Air when compressed gets hot, as illustrated by the way the air in a bicycle tire gets warm when pumped in fast and hard.

* * *

The Diesel motor eliminates the carburetor and the spark plug and uses a much cheaper fuel than the gasoline engine. Invented by Rudolph Diesel in Germany in 1892, its development was slow, chiefly because, without present-day improvements in metallurgy, it had to have large cylinders made of especially heavy metal. Rapid advances by the gasoline engine all but drove the Diesel into oblivion. But a few who had confidence in it kept on. Among recent discoveries which have given the Diesel a new lease on life was an alloy metal making it possible to build a motor at a weight more comparable with the gasoline unit. For years the Diesel has been used in ships, as stationary power, in large trucks. As more improvements were made it was found possible even to use it in a passenger automobile, and one such car is about to go into commercial production.

The Diesel motors used in the new trains, of course, are huge things, but still they generate ready power more efficiently than the old iron horse, and the weight of the Diesel power unit is negligible compared to the steam locomotive.

It was the improvement of the Diesel, especially in the matter of weight, that made it of practical use for pulling passenger trains. It had been used and is being used more and more all the time for pulling freights and for switching. But these ponderous units cannot make the high speeds of which the more refined power units in use in the streamlined bodies are capable.

The new twin Diesel unit pulling the Santa Fe's Chief is not streamlined and has been put into service frankly for the purpose of increasing efficiency, though, of course, it will be able to "cruise" at unusually high speeds.

* * *

But still, speed for the passenger and efficiency for the railroad owner are not enough. The passenger asks something more—comfort. It is really too early to make conclusive statements on that subject. Some persons believe that the principle of the streamlined, Diesel-motored, articulated train should make for greater comfort—assuming the tracks are level. The motor makes less noise than the steam locomotive, kicks up less smoke and dirt, and stops and starts more smoothly. The articulation idea unquestionably eliminates much of the bumping and shock caused by the conventional type of car coupling. This articulation simply means that the rear end of one car and the front end of the next one rest on the same truck. The whole train is one unit. This not only eliminates the bumping together of adjoining cars due to the slack in the coupling, but the side sway felt in the conventional cars.

But, as was said, these lightweight, high-speed trains are not wholly comfortable if the tracks are at all uneven. The trains are light, and at high speeds an uneven roadbed translates itself into a lot of shaking and lateral motion.

The next thing, then, is to see to it that all new construction and repairs look to perfection of the roadbed.

Meanwhile, the iron skeleton of that old steam horse that pulled the Pennsylvania "Special" back in 1905 probably is laughing up its smokestack at modern claimants of a corner on speed.

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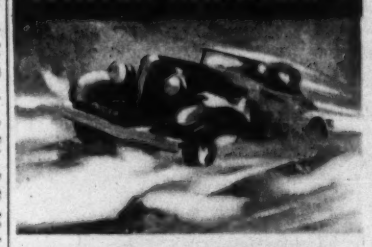

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